

The American Perfumer

and Essential Oil Review

The Independent International Journal devoted to perfumery, soaps, flavoring extracts, etc. No producer, dealer or manufacturer has any financial interest in it, or any voice in its control or policy.

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PUSHING ALONG PROSPERITY.

The tariff is settled, thank Heaven, for at least four years, and everybody hopes for a much longer period. The money question is history, also thank the Lord. "Big business" may be worrying about what Washington can do to it, but there is not the ghost of a chance that "big business" will suffer any injuries that will hurt the general public. Of course the sooner the operation is performed, the better, for nobody likes to see anybody else in misery, even a corporation.

One newspaper comes to us with an article headed: "Don't Want Tariff As Issue." The paper wants it apparently, but we doubt if anybody else does. We will give a bonus of \$500 to any manufacturer in our lines of industry who wants to have new agitation of the tariff, the currency question and all of the other things that go along, and who will come out in good faith and urge more agitation or more legislation on these subjects. The paper was quite right in its headline. They don't want it.

Business men are going ahead and adapting their affairs to the new conditions. Mighty few are holding back anywhere, judging by interviews in the *New York Herald* covering the entire country. Judging conditions by these interviews, the only pessimist left is the editor of the *American Economist*. But one man in millions is not likely to brake the wheels of prosperity and progress so anybody can notice it.

FOOD LAW ADMINISTRATION REFORMS.

Secretary Houston's recent action in abolishing the Board of Food and Drug Inspection is a step in the right direction, for it eliminates a fifth wheel which always has been a drag to the official wagon. Originally created as a check on Dr. Wiley, when he was Chief Chemist, the board really operated against honest manufacturers through delay, red tape and often unfair and unjust accusations which were persisted in to the detriment of those who were willing and often eager to comply with the law.

Dr. Wiley probably was no more radical than is his suc-

cessor, Dr. Carl Alsberg, but in Dr. Wiley's time the forces marshalled against any sort of food and drug regulation had not yet had their claws clipped by public opinion, nor had the great host of honest manufacturers and merchants been able to discredit, identify and overpower the elements for evil. Every indication has pointed to Dr. Alsberg as being equally capable and quite as vigorous in his official conduct as was Dr. Wiley, but times and conditions have changed. Moreover Dr. Alsberg has not aroused the enmities incurred by Dr. Wiley, nor will he be subjected to the criticisms that would accrue to his predecessor, if the latter were now in office as Chief Chemist and should do precisely what his successor may do.

One of the first things which Dr. Alsberg ought to do is to make provision for reform in the issue of notices of judgment. When a manufacturer is found innocent or only technically guilty of a minor violation of the law or regulations his name ought not to be paraded conspicuously in the same red tape fashion that is used to chronicle gross offenses against the purity of foods and drugs.

Already steps have been taken toward revising the methods of the bureau, the following announcement being made:

"Heretofore announcement to the public of legal proceedings, official decisions and the establishment of precedents under the several laws has largely been in the form of single printed sheets or individual letters which were ephemeral and of different sizes and forms, and therefore difficult to assemble and bind in convenient shape.

"Under the new plan, especially the administration of the food and drugs act, whenever an important ruling is made by letter, in answer to a specific request from a manufacturer, this ruling will be published in the service announcement of the Bureau of Chemistry. In this way it will be impossible for a manufacturer to obtain such a ruling unknown to his competitors and thereby gain an unfair trade advantage over those who might be unaware that such an individual ruling had been issued.

"Extracts from letters establishing important precedents, all food and drugs decisions, notices of seizures and notices of judgment will be printed monthly in Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Bureau of Chemistry. The bulk of publications of notices of judgment required under the law will be made in this periodical, and the printing of notices of judgment in separate form will be limited to a small edition necessary for immediate notice and for the convenience of officers of the department."

Under the new order Dr. Alsberg will have the power heretofore exercised by the board, which is exactly what was intended to be the Chief Chemist's function under the law by its promoters. Dr. A. S. Mitchell and Dr. H. N. Loomis, who have been on the board latterly with Dr. Alsberg, have been assigned to other positions in the Bureau of Chemistry. A new assistant, Dr. R. L. Emerson, is provided for the Chief Chemist.

The division of inspection formerly headed by W. J. Campbell has been abolished. The inspection work of the country is carried on from three different centers, Washington, Chicago and San Francisco. Mr. Campbell has charge of the Eastern division. It was the duty of the division of inspection to examine samples and to detect violations of the law. All of the work in the branch

laboratories will be under the supervision of the Washington headquarters.

Dr. Galloway, acting Secretary of Agriculture, said that the purpose of the new order was to secure "economy and efficiency in the handling of pure food matters without circumlocution. The new plan means that the law will be enforced with more economy and vigor. The original purpose was to entrust enforcement to one man. This was what Dr. Wiley desired. The enforcement of a law through a board is always marked by slow progress. The whole purpose of the new order is to get more punch behind the enforcement of the pure food and drugs act."

We confidently look for a great improvement in the enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act—more justice, less delay, elimination of red tape and a mutual working understanding between the honest manufacturers and the officials entrusted with the administration of the law.

SANDALWOOD AND ORRIS ROOT DUTY FREE.

The protest made at Washington to the Treasury officials regarding the construction to be placed on Paragraph 49 of the tariff regarding sub-raw materials of an aromatic character has produced results. Mr. C. Beilstein, chairman of the protestants who held a meeting in December, received word early this month that the following letter had been sent to the Collector of the Port by Charles S. Hamlin, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, which in due course becomes a Treasury Decision:

"February 9, 1914.

"To the Collector of Customs, New York:

"The Department duly received your letter of December 13, 1913, relative to the classification of Sandalwood and Orris Root, in view of the provision in Paragraph 49 of the present tariff act for 'all natural odoriferous or aromatic substances, preparations and mixtures used in the manufacture of, but not marketable as perfumes or cosmetics.'

"While it would appear that the specific provision in Paragraph 49 for ambergris, musk and civet, which it is represented to the Department are usually imported in a true condition, and further provision for natural aromatic substances, denote an intent on the part of Congress to include in the said paragraph all crude odoriferous or aromatic substances used in the manufacture of perfumes and cosmetics, it will be noted that the other articles mentioned in the said paragraph, namely: Enfleurage greases, and floral essences by whatever method obtained, and flavoring extracts, are manufactured products, and it will be further noted that all of the articles provided for in the paragraph are, in their condition as imported, ready for use as raw material in the manufacture of perfumes and cosmetics.

"In view of the foregoing, the Department concurs in the views expressed by you that Sandalwood and Orris Root are not 'ejusdem generis' with the articles specifically provided for in Paragraph 49, and are, therefore, not dutiable thereunder, but are entitled to admission free of duty under Paragraph 477 of the Tariff Act. You will be governed accordingly."

This view of the matter no doubt will be followed at this port in classifying similar crude drugs.

COMING CONVENTIONS.

It is probable that the twentieth annual convention of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association will be held on April 1, 2 and 3 in New York City. A theatre party at the Winter Garden on the 1st and a banquet at the Hotel Biltmore on the 3rd will, we understand, be arranged.

The Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association will meet in New York City the first week in June.

THE INDEX TO VOLUME VIII.

With this issue our eighth volume closes, and as we look back to our early issues we are conscious of the fact that the marked progress that has been made is in no small part due to the excellent foundation that was laid by other hands.

This industry is growing, and any and all journals that serve its interests properly will grow at least as rapidly.

In our latest volume we have published 312 pages of scientific and commercial matter that is of such vital interest to every maker of perfumes, soaps, toilet preparations, flavoring extracts, etc., that not one of them can, without a loss of some advantage, ignore a single page.

With this issue we mail the annual index. A careful inspection of it will recall to the reader many an article of past interest, and reveal others that may have been passed over. We strive to maintain a proper balance of the four principal component elements of the entire industry, and in no other way is the fulfilment of this plan so well seen as in the index.

THE IMPORTANCE OF "COSTS."

"Costs" is something that sounds like theory to the old-line manufacturer in any industry. "Costs" is a bugbear to those who are content to cast off profit and loss at the end of a fiscal period without knowing the reason why one is large or the other is small, taking no heed of the possibilities of making the profit showing as large as possible. One plant, two factories, even three establishments, may not agree upon methods, formulas, or anything else, but if all get together on a common basis and work out their problems of "costs," production and profits, can any person deny that the information so derived will not be of benefit not only to all of those concerned, but to others?

That is precisely what Mr. Robert E. Heckin has been doing with his committee for the last two years for the benefit of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Heckin personally is an adept in "Costs," and his associates have become imbued with his spirit. At the meeting of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association in this city in June we may expect something in this line for the information and guidance of those engaged in this industry that will be well worth while—worth many times more than the amount of dues. The cost of membership, anyway, in the association is merely nominal, compared with the benefits.

PROTECTION FOR TRADE NAME THAT IS NOT SUBJECT TO TRADE MARK.

In the case of the C. A. Briggs Co. vs. the National Wafer Co. (215 Mass., 100) some pertinent principles are set forth regarding trade name protection where words are incapable of becoming valid trade-mark. A manufacturer, who, by long and exclusive use of a trade name consisting of words incapable of becoming a valid trade-mark, has created for that name within a certain territory a secondary meaning signifying the place of production and the name of the manufacturer, is limited in his right to protection against unfair competition in the use of the name only in the territory within which he has established the meaning on which his rights depend.

This issue was determined in the case of the manufacturer of "Boston wafers," seeking to restrain a company from manufacturing or selling any wafers as or for "Boston wafers," and from imitating plaintiff's style of wrappers or packages. By a previous decree the defendant was enjoined from using the name in dispute in New England, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and in the District of Columbia, and the supplementary action was brought to extend the prohibition of sales outside of the territory covered by the first decree.

While the name "Boston wafers" is merely a descriptive epithet, it was held that it may become so associated with a particular class of goods or with the specific product of a particular manufacturer that the attaching of the epithet to a similar product by a competing manufacturer or seller may have all the effect of a falsehood and when likely to deceive purchasers such use of the name may be restrained. Where the words used by the complainant as a trade name had not acquired the secondary significance of trade-name rights, the defendant could not be presumed to attempt to get the benefits of the public's desire to have goods made by the plaintiff and no question of trade-mark infringement was involved.

PROPOSED FOOD LAW CHANGES.

A bill has been presented in Congress by Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon (S. 4249), the object of which is to amend Section 1 of the Federal Food and Drugs Law by making drastic provision against the manufacturing of any adulterated or misbranded article in any territory over which the United States has jurisdiction. The text of the bill as presented by Senator Chamberlain is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of June 30, 1906, entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture within any Territory or the District of Columbia any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this act; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and for each subsequent offense and conviction thereof shall be sentenced to one year's imprisonment."

The Senators to whose attention this bill has been called expressed doubt that action will be taken upon it by

the committee because the measure is so framed as to require determination at the time of manufacture whether an article is adulterated or misbranded, which is different from the course pursued under the terms of the Food and Drugs Act as it stands. The application of the law to adulterated and misbranded commodities at present is when these articles enter interstate commerce.

The bill is before the Committee on Manufactures of the Senate, to which it was referred, and the present chairman of that committee is Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri.

Representative Lafferty has introduced a labeling bill, H. R. 9832, to "prevent frauds in the interstate sale of foods and drugs." His bill, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, is as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful to introduce into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia or from any foreign country or to ship to any foreign country any article of canned food unless a statement shall be plainly printed upon the label thereof, showing the year the same was canned and showing also the true contents thereof and the proportions of each ingredient therein.

Sec. 2. That it shall likewise be unlawful to introduce into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia or from any foreign country or to ship to any foreign country any drug or medicinal product or compound inclosed in any bottle or other container and intended to be sold at retail unless there shall be plainly printed upon a label upon such bottle or other container a statement showing the true contents thereof and the proportions of each ingredient therein.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful to introduce into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia or from any foreign country or to ship to any foreign country any article of food, drugs, or medicinal products or compounds in bulk, to be thereafter placed in containers suitable for the retail trade, with the intent to evade the provisions of this Act.

Sections 4, 5 and 6 provide that the act shall not repeal the Pure Food Law; the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make regulations, and the penalty is a fine of \$500 or less, or one year's imprisonment or less, or both, for first offenses. For subsequent offenses the minimum fine is \$1,000, or one year's imprisonment, or both.

PATENT LEGISLATION DELAY.

In the convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, held in Washington this month, the question of patents, trade marks and copyrights, which has long been under consideration in Congress, was dealt with in a report made by a special committee of the chamber. The committee favored a court of patent appeals and also recommended deferring patent legislation until a patent commission, designated for that purpose, should pass upon the requirements with respect to needed changes in the patent laws.

One feature of the report is an attack upon the bill presented in Congress by Chairman Oldfield, of the House Committee on Patents, intended to revise the patent laws of the United States. A reference was made in the report to the propositions that have been advanced for limiting the tenure of patents under certain conditions.

In general terms the report commends the present 17-year limitation of the patent laws, and among other things said: "It is to be feared that the consequences which would follow any serious limitation of the legal and proper

proprietaryship intended to be secured to a bona fide inventor under the present patent laws, as is proposed in a number of bills which have been introduced in Congress, are hardly appreciated, and earnest efforts should be made by constituent members of the chamber in all parts of the country to educate the public to differentiate between the monopolizing of articles of necessity and the restricted and limited control by the inventor of his own invention conferred by patents. Under the present law there is every incentive for the inventor to devise as many new things as possible and to place descriptions of them on the public records."

PREVENTION OF PRICE JUGGLING.

One of the subjects discussed at the Washington meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce this month was the maintenance of retail prices. Wm. H. Ingersoll, of Robert H. Ingersoll & Bro., this city, representing the American Fair Trade League, made a strong argument in favor of the maintenance of uniform prices for the retail trade. Here are a few extracts:

"Years ago when soap was 'just soap,' and no one, not even the grocer who bought from his wholesaler, knew who the manufacturers really were, buying was a perpetual experiment, and at the same store one batch might be satisfactory, and the next entirely different. All was chaos with soap, as with every other product. Then, if I am correctly informed, came Babbitt, who was proud of his soap, and wrapped it in packages bearing his name, so that purchasers who found it satisfactory might have a means of getting the same thing again and of becoming familiar with the price to pay.

"These chaotic conditions gave rise to the standard brands, which we now have in nearly every field of merchandise, so that if the consumer once finds a satisfactory article, it can be duplicated not only at the same store, but in every section of the country without waste of time, without experiment or disappointment, and even a child can buy with security and assurance against over charge.

"We now have many standard soaps, and Ivory, Fairy, Pears, Packers, Sapolio, etc., all, are household words. So with collars—we can get an Arrow Brand, a Lion, a Red Man, an "E. and W" or others in New York or San Francisco, knowing that it is exactly the same wherever found.

"Think of almost any other kind of goods, and at once the names of well-known brands crowd into mind, causing one to wonder why satisfactory qualities and values have not eliminated the possibility of abuses.

"Plainly, price cutting is an abuse for which some remedy must be found. Some sort of regulation must be exercised under legal sanction, so that cut-throat methods in the hands of those with large capital may not be used to oppress the smaller man unfairly.

"In the public interest the great advantage of having standard known and uniform goods must not be taken away. As a people we have no desire to go back to the time when soap was 'only soap,' and the manufacturers of standard brands, urge that the one-price system, which has been found so beneficial in the individual store be extended to the standard brand so that the maker may stamp upon his package the price which the consumer has to pay, that all may receive exactly the same thing for exactly the same price, no matter where they purchase. Equality of treatment is a cardinal principle of American public policy."

As we go to press we learn that the Treasury Department has issued a special decision reversing itself in regard to the construction of paragraph 17 of the tariff law. As the matter now stands, lemon and orange oils if imported in packages of 2½ lbs., or less, will be dutiable only at 10%.

The 20% rate in paragraph 17 will evidently be applied in a more strictly limited sense to chemical and medicinal compounds, as intended by Congress.

MANUAL FOR CUSTOMS STANDARDS.

With a view to standardizing the analytical methods employed in the ascertainment of the component materials entering into the makeup of imported merchandise as a basis for making appraisements, the Treasury Department is about to supply officers of the Customs at all ports with a manual compiled by Dr. Eugene R. Pickrell, Chief Chemist in charge of the United States Laboratory connected with the Appraiser's office in this city.

The manual, which will be placed in all of the Government's laboratories, describes the principal method in use, either in detail or by reference to recognized authorities in chemical analyses, and outlines 150 methods and guides. The book contains 100 pages and is divided into chapters dealing with a wide variety of products constantly coming up for analysis in the routine of the appraising and classification officials. Since the analytical methods are subject to alteration or addition at all times, the pages are loose-leafed, and the index is so arranged that it can be easily amplified.

During the last calendar year, the local laboratory, which is the largest in the country, analyzed 25,528 samples, representing all kinds of imported merchandise. In addition, 35,903 samples of sugar were analyzed. As the sugar samples were tested in duplicate, the total sugar analyses reached 71,806.

TRAVELERS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Taxes imposed by South American countries on commercial travelers are far from being prohibitive to the average exporter. While various license fees are prescribed by law in those countries, their purpose, as explained in a report just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, is chiefly to prevent unfair competition with local concerns, which are themselves subject to similar taxes. By associating himself with some local house, the traveler may obtain exemption from all but a few of the more moderate taxes.

The rates of license fees and the conditions under which samples may be temporarily admitted free of duty in practically all the countries of South America are shown in the report entitled "Commercial Travelers and Samples in South America" (Tariff Series No. 19A), copies of which may be purchased for 5 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. Postage stamps are not accepted.

PURITY OF TOILET SOAPS.

A recent issue of the London *Lancet*, summarizing the results of a chemical analysis of twenty-six well-known toilet soaps, says they show that the toilet soaps on the market as a whole evidence a degree of purity and adaptability for toilet purposes which redound to the credit of the soapmaker. The journal goes on to say that it is obvious that modern soapmaking is, generally speaking, founded on scientific lines and run on a system of control which turns out a standard product equal to ascertained requirements. Gross adulteration in regard to toilet soaps does not appear to exist. The only foreign ingredient found present in important quantity, and to which exception might be taken on account of its irritant properties, was sugar. All of which is not news to our soap makers, but will be received by them as an appreciation of the progress they have made.

NEW BASIS FOR MAKING SOAP.

According to the *Revue des Produits Chimiques*, Weiss prepares a new class of soap by substituting a relatively weak base, such as ammonia or its salts, for the more powerful bases, potash or soda, generally used in soap making, and by replacing fats or oils containing oleic or other acid, which darkens on exposure to the air, with a fatty acid—such as stearic, palmitic, margaric, ceric, etc.—free from constituents liable to change color in the air. During or after the production of this soap he incorporates with same a substance—such as boric or perboric compounds, persalts or peroxides—capable of improving the quality of the soap and of brightening the colors of textile fabrics. For example, pure stearic acid is dissolved in hot water containing ammonia in solution, and the soap is concentrated by evaporation, or else a mixture of stearine, palmitine, etc., and ammoniacal water is heated in the autoclave until completely saponified, the boric or peroxide compounds being added at the time or to the finished soap.

TRADE-MARK LAWS OF ARGENTINA.

Under the law governing the use of trade-marks in Argentina any person may register a trade-mark, if such mark has not been previously registered. This provision, says the *Review of the River Plate*, has permitted unscrupulous persons to abuse the privilege by anticipating the advent into this market of a foreign trader or manufacturer, thus compelling him to pay an exorbitant sum for the use of his own trade-mark. The situation has been improved by a recent decision of the Federal Appeal Court, providing that a person who has registered a trade-mark can not institute criminal proceedings for infringement unless he himself manufactures or deals in the goods distinguished by the mark in dispute.

NEW EXPRESS RULING.

Under a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which became effective on February 1, express companies are required to notify the consignor, if known by the agent at destination, in case the consignee refuses to accept delivery of a shipment. This is an advantage to merchants not previously provided, as the companies were not required to give such notice to the consignor.

A New Madagascar Oil.

According to Ferraud and Bonnafons, the leaves and young branches of *Ravensava aromatica*, a plant which grows on the high plateaux of Madagascar, yield an essential oil of pleasant odor, containing camphor, and recalling the odor of eucalyptus. By redistillation a pale oil was obtained, having the following character:

Specific gravity at 15°	0.9910
Optical rotation (100 mm.)	+32° 30'
Refractive index at 22°	1.46175

The principal constituent of the oil is a terpene.

With Us in Optimism for 1914.

Editor American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review:

We think a great deal of THE AMERICAN PERFUMER and cannot afford to lose a number. We thank you for your offer of special service. You were in the advance guard of the optimistic wave of prosperity for 1914. We are with you strong.

LOCKWOOD, BRACKETT & Co.

New York, February, 1914.

ZINC OXID IN COSMETICS

By H. MANN

Zinc-white plays quite an important part in cosmetics. It is used more than all other substances in the majority of face and toilet powders. We find it, moreover, as an addition in a great number of fine toilet creams. It is always incorporated in these preparations because of its favorable action on the skin.

In commerce the following are differentiated, the technical zinc oxid or zinc-white, and pure zinc oxid. The manufacture of the two kinds varies greatly, for while the technical zinc-white is obtained by burning zinc vapors in the air in the zinc smelters, the pure zinc oxid is obtained in the wet way. The technical zinc-white, however, is the only kind that comes into consideration for the perfumer's and cosmetist's purpose. It forms an impalpable, very white amorphous powder which is not particularly light. It is insoluble in water.

Zinc-white has furthermore the very valuable property of high density and covering power, *i. e.*, it completely covers any surface on which a film of zinc-white has been spread. It has also a healing effect on easily irritated portions of the skin and is therefore exceedingly valuable in toilet creams and powders. Due to its great covering power, it is primarily used for powders, especially of the kind that should cling strongly to the skin and that should keep the powdered spot covered for longer periods. A special powder has been made for this purpose, fat-powder, and in which zinc-white is nearly the chief constituent. But other powders also are made from zinc-white, particularly those for use in the evening and at balls. It is used seldom, or not at all, for powders for use during day-light, as too strong a covering powder seems hardly desirable in the majority of cases.

Zinc-white is, moreover, used extensively for the manufacture of rouge and rouge-pastes; for white as well as the colored ones. Its use in combination with wax, ceresin and paraffin for the manufacture of grease-paint in stick form, such as finds extensive use in the theatrical profession, is popular. By the addition of wax and vaselin oil very nice grease-paint pastes of various consistencies are produced. These are found in any consistency from that of a very soft paste, which is used chiefly at dances, to the harder pastes which serve occasionally and unobtrusively for street use. The last named grease-paint pastes are very popular and are more extensively used than we are accustomed to believe.

But the liquid paints also consist mainly of zinc-white as a suspension in distilled water which is perfumed with water-soluble odoriferous principles. On suspending the zinc-white in water in the manufacture of the liquid face powder, it soon settles on the bottom of the bottle, and must be vigorously shaken before use. But if the amount of zinc-white is so chosen that it forms just a little more than half of the amount of water used, and if a very fine kind of zinc-white of low specific gravity is taken, then the zinc-white remains suspended in the water and settles only slightly, without forming a sediment. The emulsion under all circumstances therefore remains milk white. This can be also accomplished with a somewhat heavier and not so fine zinc-white, by adding to the water traces of gelatin. In the latter case some salicylic acid dissolved in alcohol

must not be omitted, else there is danger of the liquid becoming mouldy. The addition of water has the advantage, in that the moist zinc-white can be more evenly distributed on the skin than when the dry preparation is used. Small additions of chemically pure glycerin are made to these liquid preparations, so as to counteract any effects that the moisture may have on the skin. Such liquid powders can also be easily wiped off from the skin, but resist the action of strong air currents. They can be so deeply rubbed into the skin, without any ill effect on it, as to be absolutely invisible to the layman. Often it suffices to add a small quantity of glycerin, so that good zinc-white will remain in suspension even without additions of gelatin, *i. e.*, they will not settle. These liquid powders are preferable to the others, because the gelatin, even though added in very small quantities, still tends to clog up the pores to a certain extent, which is undesirable in all cases.

For harder pastes, some tragacanth is always used. Here, too, an addition of salicylic acid must not be omitted, so that the mixture may not spoil. People with very dark skin or red spots in the skin are very fond of using these easily applied liquid powders, for they are not dangerous and do not harm the skin in any way. The pores of the skin remain open in spite of their use and the air supply is assured.

Zinc-white is also added to the well known stearin creams in order to further increase its brightening effect and to give the skin a more soft and tender appearance. The effect achieved is a more thorough one, for the skin under the influence of the zinc-white assumes an alabaster-like tone, so that no one will suspect that nature has been aided in this case.

The beneficial effect of the zinc-white on the skin is evident here also, and tends to make it a valuable agent of the cosmetist. Of course the cosmetist **should always** use the best brand of zinc-white, the one labelled "Green Seal" should be asked for in preference to the ones with other labels like red and blue, which represent inferior brands. If one persists in these standard designations, annoyances will be spared; the most inconvenient of which is that the preparation made of the inferior brands soon lose their beautiful white color and assume a dirty yellow shade.

Finally, zinc-white is also used for ointments, of all kinds, and we find in commerce numerous products the base of which is always zinc-white.

Beautiful cold-creams are made with lanolin, by using up to five parts (to one part of lanolin) of rose water mixed with one-fifth part of zinc-white. This gives a smooth, beautiful salve named "Skin Restorer." For this purpose, lanolins treated with benzoin are preferably used, as this treatment removes a great portion of their muttany odor. An excellent substance consists of 5 per cent. cholesterin oxidate, and 95 per cent. vaselin, and has the property of combining with large amounts of water, up to 600 per cent., which is very desirable for use with zinc-white. A greater advantage over lanolin is its perfect freedom from odor.

One of the best-known zinc-white products is "Lily-milk," which derives its name from the lily-like whiteness

that it imparts to the skin. Its main constituent is zinc-white with rose water and glycerin. A little of the finest talcum powder is also used with this. It consists of one part of zinc-white, half a part talcum, and about an equal part of chemically-pure glycerin. About 80 parts of the whole are made up of rose water.

It is evident from the above how manifold the applications of zinc-white are. It can also be used for all purposes, wherever a substance in a liquid state has a glassy appearance and would still retain this unpleasant appearance when drying. In such cases an addition of some zinc-white gives an amorphous appearance or surface.

NOTE ON GRU-GRU OIL.*

BY A. W. KNAPP, B.S.C., F.I.C.

Gru-gru is the Trinidad name for *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*. I saw trees of the same species (*Acrocomia lasiospatha*) in Grenada, and they are said to grow in many parts of South America. They will grow in the poorest of soils. The trunk has at intervals circles of sharp spines, so that it is almost impossible to climb. The tree belongs to the same tribe as the coconut palm—the leaflets are thinner and the trunk is generally swollen in the middle. The leaves are said to yield a very delicate fibre. The fruits are oblate spheroid in shape, about the size of a large plum, and dark green in color. The skin is very tough, but if the fruits are allowed to fall to the ground this rots off, leaving the nuts behind, the kernels remaining sweet. The shell of the nut is about 1/8-inch thick and hard; the kernel (3/8-inch across) has the appearance and flavor of coconut, but is tougher and more transparent.

Fruit: length 1 1/2 inch, breadth 1 1/4 inch, weight 30 grammes.

	Per cent.
Pericarp	59.73
Shell	31.30
Kernel	8.97
	100.00

Dry ether extracts 2.44 per cent. from the pulp of the pericarp. The kernel contains:

	Per cent.
Fat (petroleum ether extract)	49.13
Water	8.14
Albuminoids	13.70
Fibre and unestimated	29.03
	100.00

One tree I examined had on it nine large bunches, each bunch containing about 400 fruits; that is, in all 3,600. The kernels were collected in March. The oil, which was obtained from the kernels by pressing them when hot, gave the following figures:

	Oil.	Insoluble fatty acids.
Color	Very pale yellow	White
Odor	Like coconut oil	Like coconut fatty acids
Taste	Ditto	Ditto
Sp. gr. (99°C. water at 15.5°C.)	0.861	0.838
Melting point	26.0°C.	24.0°C.
Titer .....	.....	23.05°C.
Iodine value (Wijs.)	19.4	20.3
Refraction at 40° C.	36.95	19.7
Saponification value	243.5	.....
Reichert-Meißl value	7.2	.....
Polenske value	13.9	.....
Shrewsbury and Knapp	163.0	.....
Neutralization value .....	.....	261.9

*Paper read at meeting of Birmingham (Eng.) Section of Society of Chemical Industry.

Mean molecular weight.....	214
Free fatty acids (as oleic) ..	0.62%

From the above properties I conclude that this is the same oil as Mocaya oil of Paraguay and the oil from the macassuba palm of Surinam (see De Nigri and Fabris, Chem. Rev., 1897, 82; and Sack "Inspectie van den Landbouw in West Indie," Bulletin 5, 1906).

It is evident both from the organoleptic and analytical tests that the oil is very similar to coconut and palm-kernel oils, so that it consists chiefly of laurin and myristin. It contains about 12 per cent. more olein than coconut oil, and hence should have about the same value as palm-kernel oil.

The soap produced from this oil is almost white and has excellent lathering properties, and the "stearine" from the oil would make a good edible fat.

It is not at present cultivated in the West Indies, and hence, although widely distributed, is only thinly scattered, so that the gathering of sufficiently large quantities presents considerable difficulty. Further, the nuts are very hard. The shells when cracked are heavy enough to be separated from the kernels by immersion in brine. Last June, as an experiment, copra was prepared from gru-gru nuts in St. Vincent.

ROSE OIL FROM CITRONELLA OIL.

Citronella Oil; Transformation of — into Rose Oil. P. Barbier and R. Locquin. Comptes rend, 1913, 157, 1114—1118.

The researches of Barbier and Bouveault and of Barbier and Léser showed that *l*-rhodinol (the alcohol of pelargonium and French rose oils) and *d*-citronellol are stereoisomerides of the formulae: $\text{CH}_2 : \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2)_2$, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ and $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C} : \text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ respectively. In spite of this, it is still widely held, especially in Germany, the *l*-rhodinol and *d*-citronellol are optical antipodes. It is now shown that it is possible to obtain rhodinol from citronellol or citronellal, and that the product has similar properties to those of natural rhodinol, including a pronounced odor of fresh roses, except that it is dextro-rotatory to the same degree as *l*-citronellol is laevo-rotary.

The following methods of transformation were used: The acetic ester of citronellol was converted into the acetobromo-hydrin by treatment with hydrobromic acid in acetic acid solution, and the product was saponified. Citronellal (from citronella oil) was converted into citronellonic acid by way of the oxime and nitrile, the acid was treated with thionyl chloride in benzene solution, the product poured into alcohol, the resulting hydrochloride of ethyl citronellate (rhodinate) treated with sodium acetate and acetic acid, and the product reduced with sodium and alcohol. Citronello was hydrated by means of 30 per cent. sulphuric acid, and the resulting 3,7-dimethyloctanediol-1,7, $(\text{CH}_3)_2 : \text{C}(\text{OH})(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, dehydrated by heating with 5 per cent. sulphuric acid, and the product rectified.

The results described afford an explanation of the facts that the same derivatives are frequently obtained starting from *d*-citronellol or *l*-rhodinol respectively and also of the more or less pronounced odor of rhodinol frequently observed in commercial citronellol. All three rhodinols are now known: *l*-rhodinol occurring in pelargonium and rose oils, *d*-rhodinol obtained as described above from *d*-citronellal (the principal constituent of citronella oil), and *i*-rhodinol prepared by Bouveault and Gourmand by reduction of synthetic ethyl rhodinate.

Growing More Valuable Every Year.

Editor American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review:

I believe THE AMERICAN PERFUMER is getting more valuable each year. This is the first time I have had cause to write to you outside of sending the little check every year, but your journal is read and carefully filed away with more satisfaction as each issue comes.

DARIUS McLEAN.

Detroit, Mich., January 1914.

THE SOAP MAKING INDUSTRY

By DR. E. G. THOMSEN, Washington, D. C.

(Continued from page 285, January, 1914.)

Cocoanut Oil, as the name implies, is obtained from the fruit of the cocoanut palm. This oil is a solid, white fat at ordinary temperature, having a bland taste and characteristic odor. It is rarely adulterated and is very readily saponified. In recent years the price of this oil has increased materially because cocoanut oil is now being used extensively for edible purposes, especially in the making of oleomargarine. Present indications are that shortly very little high grade oil will be employed for soap manufacture since the demand for oleomargarine is constantly increasing and since new methods of refining the oil for this purpose are constantly being devised.

The oil is found in the market under three different grades: (1) Cochin cocoanut oil, the choicest oil comes from Cochin (Malabar). This product, being more carefully cultivated and refined than the other grades, is whiter, cleaner and contains a smaller percentage of free acid. (2) Ceylon cocoanut oil, coming chiefly from Ceylon, is usually of a yellowish tint and more acrid in odor than Cochin oil. (3) Continental cocoanut oil (Copra, Freudenberg) is obtained from the dried kernels, the copra, which are shipped to Europe in large quantities, where the oil is extracted. These dried kernels yield 60 to 70 per cent oil. This product is generally superior to the Ceylon oil and may be used as a very satisfactory substitute for Cochin oil, in soap manufacture, provided it is low in free acid and of good color. The writer has employed it satisfactorily in the whitest and finest of toilet soaps without being able to distinguish any disadvantage to the Cochin oil. Since continental oil is usually cheaper than Cochin oil, it is advisable to use it, as occasion permits.

Cocoanut oil is used extensively in toilet soap making, usually in connection with tallow. When used alone the soap made from this oil forms a lather, which comes up rapidly but which is fluffy and dries quickly. A pure tallow soap lathers very much slower but produces a more lasting lather. Thus the advantage of using cocoanut oil in soap is seen. It is further used in making a cocoanut oil soap by the cold process also for "fake" or filled soaps. The fatty acid content readily starts the saponification which takes place easily with a strong lye (25°-35° B.). Where large quantities of the oil are saponified care must be exercised as the soap formed suddenly rises or puffs up and may boil over. Cocoanut oil soap takes up large quantities of water, cases having been cited where a 500 per cent. yield has been obtained. This water of course dries out again upon exposure to the air. The soap is

harsh to the skin, develops rancidity and darkens readily as it ages.

Palm Kernel Oil, which is obtained from the kernels of the palm tree of West Africa, is used in soap making to replace cocoanut oil where the lower price warrants its use. It resembles cocoanut oil in respect to saponification and in forming a very similar soap. Kernel oil is white in color, has a pleasant nutty odor when fresh, but rapidly develops free acid, which runs to a high percentage.

Palm Oil is produced from the fruit of the several species of the palm tree on the western coast of Africa generally, but also in the Philippines. The fresh oil has a deep orange yellow tint not destroyed by saponification, a sweetish taste and an odor of orris root or violet which is also imparted to soap made from it. The methods by which the natives obtain the oil are crude and depend upon a fermentation or putrefaction. Large quantities are said to be wasted because of this fact. The oil contains impurities in the form of fermentable fibre and albuminous matter, and consequently develops free fatty acid rapidly. Samples tested for free acid have been found to have hydrolyzed completely and it is seldom one obtains an oil with low acid content. Because of this high percentage of free fatty acid, the glycerine yield is small, though the neutral oil should produce approximately 12 per cent. glycerine. Some writers claim the glycerine exists in the free state in palm oil. The writer has washed large quantities of the oil and analyzed the wash water for glycerine. The results showed that the amount present did not merit its recovery. Most soap makers do not attempt to recover the glycerine from this oil, when used alone for soap manufacture.

There are several grades of palm oil in commerce, but in toilet soap making it is advisable to utilize only Lagos palm oil, which is the best grade. Where it is desired to maintain the color of the soap this oil produces a small quantity of the lower or "brass" grade of palm oil may be used, as the soap made from the better grades of oil gradually bleaches and loses its orange yellow color.

Palm oil produces a crumbly soap which cannot readily be milled and is termed "short." When used with tallow and cocoanut oil, or 20 to 25 per cent. cocoanut oil, it produces a very satisfactory toilet soap. In the saponification of palm oil it is not advisable to combine it with tallow in the kettle, as the two do not readily mix.

Since the finished soap has conveyed to it the orange color of the oil, the oil is bleached before saponification. Oxidation readily destroys the coloring matter, while heat and light assist materially. The methods generally employed are by the use of oxygen developed by bichromates and hydrochloric acid and the direct bleaching through the agency of the oxygen of the air.

CHROME BLEACHING OF PALM OIL.

The chrome process of bleaching palm oil is more rapid and the oxygen thus derived being more active will bleach oils which air alone cannot. It depends upon the reaction: in which the oxygen is the active principle. In practice it



Sodium bichromate plus 8 Hydrochloric acid equals Chromic chloride plus 3 Sodium chloride plus 7 Oxygen

is found necessary to use an excess of acid over that theoretically indicated.

For the best results an oil should be chosen containing under 2 per cent. impurities and a low percentage of free fatty acids. Lagos oil is best adapted to these requirements. The oil is melted by open steam from a jet introduced through the bung, the melted oil and condensed water running to the store tank through two sieves (about 1/8 inch mesh) to remove the fibrous material and gross impurities.

The oil thus obtained contains fine earthy and fibrous material and vegetable albuminous matter which should be removed, as far as possible, since chemicals are wasted in their oxidation and they retard the bleaching. This is best done by boiling the oil for one hour with wet steam and 10 per cent. solution of common salt (2 per cent. dry salt on weight of oil used) in a lead-lined or wooden tank. After settling over night the brine and impurities are removed by running from a cock at the bottom of the vat and the oil is run out into the bleaching tank through an oil cock, situated about seven inches from the bottom.

The bleaching tank is a lead-lined iron tank of the approximate dimensions 4 feet deep, 4 feet long and 3½ feet wide, having a content of about 1½ tons. The charge is one ton. A leaden outlet pipe is fixed at the bottom, to which is attached a rubber tube closed by a screw clip. A plug also is fitted into the lead outlet pipe from above. Seven inches above the lower outlet is affixed another tap through which the oil is drawn off.

The tank is further equipped with a wet steam coil and a coil arranged to allow thorough air agitation, both coils being of lead. A good arrangement is to use one coil to deliver either air or steam. These coils should extend as nearly as possible over the entire bottom of the tank and have a number of small downward perforations, so as to spread the agitation throughout the mass.

The temperature of the oil is reduced by passing in air to 110° F. and 40 pounds of fine common salt per ton added through a sieve. About one-half of the acid (40 pounds of concentrated commercial hydrochloric acid) is now poured in and this is followed by the sodium bichromate in concentrated solution, previously prepared in a small lead vat or earthen vessel by dissolving 17 pounds of bichromate in 45 pounds commercial hydrochloric acid. This solution should be added slowly and should occupy three hours, the whole mass being thoroughly agitated with air during the addition and for one hour after the last of the bleaching mixture has been introduced. The whole mixture is now allowed to settle for one hour and the exhausted chrome liquors are then run off from the lower pipe to a waste tank. About 40 gallons of water are now run into the bleached oil and the temperature raised by open steam to 150° to 160° F. The mass is then allowed to settle over night.

One such wash is sufficient to remove the spent chrome liquor completely, provided ample time is allowed for settling. A number of washings given successively with short periods of settling do not remove the chrome liquors effectually. The success of the operation depends entirely upon the completeness of settling.

The wash water is drawn off as before and the clear oil run to storage tanks or to the soap kettle through the upper oil cock.

The waste liquors are boiled with wet steam and the oil skimmed from the surface, after which the liquors are run out through an oil trap.

By following the above instructions carefully it is possible to bleach one ton of palm oil with 17 pounds of bichromate of soda and 85 pounds hydrochloric acid.

The spent liquors should be a bright green color. Should they be of a yellow or brownish shade insufficient acid has been allowed and more must be added to render the whole of the oxygen available.

If low grade oils are being treated more chrome will be necessary, the amount being best judged by conducting the

operation as usual and after the addition of the bichromate, removing a sample of the oil, washing the sample and noting the color of a rapidly cooled sample.

A little practice will enable the operator to judge the correspondence between the color to be removed and the amount of bleaching mixture to be added.

To obtain success with this process the method of working given must be adhered to in the *smallest detail*. This applies to the temperature at which each operation is carried out particularly.

AIR BLEACHING OF PALM OIL.

The method of conducting this process is identical with the chrome process to the point where the hydrochloric acid is to be added to the oil. In this method no acid or chrome is necessary, as the active bleaching agent is the oxygen of the air.

The equipment is similar to that of the former process, except that a wooden tank in which no iron is exposed will suffice to bleach the oil in. The process depends in rapidity upon the amount of air blown through the oil and its even distribution. Iron should not be present or exposed to the oil during bleaching, as it retards the process considerably.

After the impurities have been removed, as outlined under the chrome process, the temperature of the oil is raised by open steam to boiling. The steam is then shut off and air allowed to blow through the oil until it is completely bleached, the temperature being maintained above 150° F. by occasionally passing in steam. Usually a ton of oil is readily and completely bleached after the air has been passed through it for 18 to 20 hours, provided the oil is thoroughly agitated by a sufficient flow of air.

If the oil has been allowed to settle over night, it is advisable to run off the condensed water and impurities by the lower cock before agitating again the second day.

When the oil has been bleached to the desired color, which can be determined by removing a sample and cooling, the mass is allowed to settle, the water run off to a waste tank from which any oil carried along may be skimmed off and the supernatant clear oil run to storage or soap kettle.

In bleaching by this process, while the process consumes more time and is not as efficient in bleaching the lower grade oils, the cost of bleaching is less and with a good oil success is more probable, as there is no possibility of any of the chrome liquors being present in the oil. These give the bleached oil a green tint when the chrome method is improperly conducted and they are not removed.

Instead of blowing the air through the heated oil the heated oil may be brought into contact with the air, either by a paddle wheel arrangement, which, in constantly turning, brings the oil into contact with the air, or by pumping the heated oil into an elevated vessel, pierced with numerous fine holes from which the oil continuously flows back into the vessel from which the oil is pumped. While in these methods air, light and heat act simultaneously in the bleaching of the oil, the equipment required is too cumbersome to be practical.

Recent investigations¹ in bleaching palm oil by oxygen have shown that the coloring matter not only but the oil itself was affected. In bleaching palm oil for 30 hours with air the free fatty acid content rose and titer decreased considerably.

(To be continued.)

¹Siefenseider Zeit, 1913, 40, p. 687, 724, 740.

FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION

OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the executive board of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association was held in Richmond, Va., on January 24. Every member was present, for the first time in the history of the association. Mr. Thomas E. Lannen, attorney of the association, also was present, having gone from Chicago to Richmond for that purpose.

At the start of the proceedings Mr. S. J. Sherer, of the Sherer-Gillett Company, Chicago, offered his resignation on the ground that his own business and private affairs did not permit him to give the necessary time to the details of the work of the association. There was some discussion and a general objection to having Mr. Sherer retire at this time, the result being that other members of the executive board agreed to relieve him of some of the work, and he agreed to hold the office until the June meeting. The first vice-president, Dr. Samuel H. Baer, of the Blanke-Baer Chemical Company, St. Louis, will handle most of the work which ordinarily would have to be done by the president.

It was resolved to hold the annual meeting this year in New York City at a hotel to be selected. The time will be the first week in June.

In the meantime the next meeting of the executive board will be held in the latter part of April, in Rochester, N. Y., at the invitation of Mr. J. Hungerford Smith, third vice-president. A motion to provide for an exhibit at the forthcoming Panama exposition at San Francisco was tabled for possible consideration at the Rochester meeting.

Mr. Robert E. Heekin, treasurer of the association, Heekin Spice Company, Cincinnati, made a report as chairman of the committee on costs which was received with approval and formed the subject for discussion. A form will be prepared and submitted at the next meeting and will be sent to the members. Mr. Heekin's efforts in this direction were warmly commended.

A resolution was adopted that all papers to be read at the annual meeting in New York City in June must be in the hands of the secretary ten days in advance. It also was decided that the members who are to lead in the discussions of the papers be appointed previously.

The financial condition of the association was reported to be excellent. The assets were \$2,500 and the liabilities only \$50.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Baer, as chairman of the Committee on Legislation, submitted a report giving in detail the recent work of the committee. These subjects were covered:

FIRST.—The Tariff Bill on Vanilla Beans and Lemon Oil and Other Citrus Oils.

SECOND.—The Variations, Exemptions and Tolerances Under the Gould Net Weights and Measures Bill, and the Hearing before the Food Inspection Board of your Committee on September 23.

THIRD.—Uniform Food Laws.

FOURTH.—The amendment of the Revenue Laws exempting Extract Manufacturers from paying the Rectifiers' Tax.

FIFTH.—Direct co-operation between the Food Inspection Board and Extract Association.

SIXTH.—The use of Yellow Color other than Naphthol S. Proposed Certification of said Yellow Color.

SEVENTH.—Special legislation in the United States Congress.

EIGHTH.—State Legislation.

NINTH.—One-Cent Letter Postage.

In the first sub-division of his report Dr. Baer gives a copy of an additional brief which he prepared and used at Washington in connection with the tariff last September. The report continues:

SECOND.—On Variations, Exemptions and Tolerances, as you know, your full committee appeared in an oral hearing before the Food Inspection Board and was accorded a very fair hearing. At this hearing most of your expressed arguments endorsing the written brief submitted by your committee and supplementing the oral arguments as well as demonstrations brought out by Mr. McCormick and myself at this hearing. The Food Inspection Board have as yet published no regulations regarding these variations. I wrote to the board on November 28 and they replied as follows:

"I beg to acknowledge for the Committee receipt of your communication of November 18, and in reply would state that the regulations covering tolerances and exemptions have not as yet been formulated and in no event could they be issued until approved by the secretary. When they are approved and published a copy will be sent to you."

In the meantime, as set out in Circular No. 10, I would advise the members to be governed by the pamphlet we mailed to all of you the last of October, and further advising our members for specific suggestions to write to our attorney, Mr. Thomas E. Lannen, First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

The report indicates that certain variations will be allowed, but that the matter has not been determined finally. The report continues:

THIRD.—Along this line there was a uniform Pure Food Law meeting held in New York by an official organization known as the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. I was acting president during Mr. Sherer's absence abroad and so joined with other food organizations in defraying Mr. Lannen's expenses to New York to attend this meeting, which was held in New York, November 21 and 22. His report at my request was typewritten and sent to each, and I asked the secretary who has a copy, part of which I will read, to incorporate said copy in my report and await your further instructions on this matter. Along this line there was also a meeting held in New York on December 5, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel—the Committee of the National Pure Food conference.

As Mr. McCormick could not attend, I appointed Mr. J. Hungerford Smith and Mr. Muchmore to attend the meeting, and he reported that it was the unanimous opinion of the associations represented that a central association should be formed of representatives from all the associations interested in pure food and other legislation; further, that another meeting should be held within sixty days. Mr. Muchmore endorsed enthusiastically this conference.

FOURTH.—On this Revenue Law I am pleased to report that Mr. McCormick has had the amendment which was drawn up by Mr. Lannen as amendment to Section 3246 R. S. U. S., submitted to Representative J. F. C. Talbot, to be presented in the House, and to Senator J. W. Smith, to be presented in the Senate. The amendment reads as follows:

"Nor shall any special tax be imposed on manufacturing chemists or Flavoring extract manufacturers for recovering

tax paid alcohol or spiritous liquors from dregs or marc of percolations or extractions if said recovered alcohol or spiritous liquors be again used in the manufacture of flavoring extracts."

I have not yet heard what progress these bills have made, but your committee will keep behind it.

CO-OPERATION WITH DR. ALSBERG.

FIFTH.—We have tried to co-operate with the Food Inspection Board, and along this line I have written to Dr. Alsberg asking him if he found or his board found that there was any general practise among the extract manufacturers which did not meet the views of the board that he would before taking action against any manufacturer take same up with the association. We would then ask for a hearing on the subject and if the department still believed that the practise was contrary to the spirit of the pure food law we would notify our members accordingly. I wrote to the Food Inspection Board on October 7, and on December 26 received the following reply:

"Receipt is acknowledged for the board of Food and Drug Inspection of your letter of October 7, 1913. In reply you are advised that it is, of course, not possible for this board to do otherwise than consider each offense against the Food and Drug Act upon the merits of that particular case, but when general questions of branding arise, the policy of the board is to give hearings on the matter and only to reach its decision after such hearings have been given, and whenever such general questions arise of interest to your association you will undoubtedly be notified and given an opportunity to be heard in the matter."

I informed Mr. Lannen regarding Dr. Alsberg's reply, which I consider very broad indeed, and Mr. Lannen advised that we ask for hearings upon any debatable ground before any action is taken by the department, so that the extract manufacturer will have information early enough so as to comply with the opinion of the Food Inspection Board.

Regarding this co-operation I am glad to report the following correspondence with Dr. Alsberg on labels:

"At our annual meeting it was mentioned informally that the Food Inspection Board would criticise or approve labels if submitted to you with proper description or analysis of the product. We would appreciate a reply from you whether you were correctly quoted and whether you can inform our members that they can submit labels to your board for approval."

I received the following reply:

"The receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. is herewith acknowledged for the Board and Drug Inspection. While there has been no change in the attitude of the department regarding the approval of labels as expressed in Food Inspection Decision No. 41, the board is willing to express a personal opinion or to comment upon labels where the question raised are not covered by published decisions and where a copy or draft of the label and full information regarding the ingredients and method of manufacture are furnished."

You thus see the fair spirit of the present head of the department and with frankness on your part you will receive informal suggestions from them. In addressing any such inquiries to the department kindly be sure there has been no decision on the item and consult with Mr. Lannen who is familiar with these decisions. Then in addressing your inquiry to Dr. Alsberg, you might mention that the inquiry is an informal one and that you realize his opinion is not official.

SIXTH.—Regarding the use of yellow color other than Naphthol S., I would state that I took this up informally with Dr. Alsberg and he stated that he realized the handicap the users of Naphthol S. in acid solutions had to contend with, that is in soda water and like drinks on account of the bitter taste it produces when acid is added even in minute quantities where Naphthol S. is used as color. He further stated that he had started experiments along this line in hopes to find another yellow color which could be certified and would not have this bitter taste in the presence of small quantities of acid. In this matter as in other matters taken before him, Dr. Alsberg has al-

ways been willing to co-operate with manufacturers where their requests or suggestions were reasonable.

SEVENTH.—Regarding this item, there are two bills before the house which affect our industry. One is the bill introduced in the House of Representatives (H. R. 9832), by Mr. Lafferty. It pertains to the labeling of canned goods showing the proportion of each ingredient therein, also the labeling of drugs for medicinal products, showing the contents thereof. The inquisitorial feature of this bill you know and we are using our best efforts to have the passage of this bill stopped.

There is also a bill before Congress regarding the cold storage feature, known as Nos. 9530 and 9266, and I add here Mr. Lannen's recommendation on this bill:

"As near as I can judge, the only thing any of our members would be interested in would be in the matter of preserved fruits. I think the only thing necessary to do is to impress upon the committee in Congress that the bills should not be made to apply to fruits that are preserved by the cold process."

In addition to those mentioned in the report, the following members of the executive board were present: C. F. Sauer, of the C. F. Sauer Company, Richmond, and who is second vice-president of the F. E. M. A.; Frank L. Beggs, secretary of the F. E. M. A., of Styron, Beggs & Co., Newark, Ohio; Willoughby M. McCormick, of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Beers, of the C. L. Cotton Company, Earlville, N. Y.; T. W. Carman, of the Baker Extract Company, Springfield, Mass., and S. F. Irwin, of the L. H. Parke Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entertainment for the visitors was provided bounteously by Vice-President Sauer. They inspected his company's glass factory, as well as a new plant for manufacturing flavoring extracts. Mr. Sauer and his Richmond friends who assisted in entertaining the visitors took them to the Virginia Country Club for luncheon, and in the evening there was dinner at the Jefferson Hotel.

ALCOHOL IN FLAVORING COMPOUNDS.

Treasury Department has issued the decision of the General Appraisers overruling various protests made in relation to alcoholic compounds and chemical mixtures containing alcohol. The syllabus is as follows:

1. To constitute a chemical mixture containing alcohol under paragraph 3, act of 1909, the chemicals themselves must form such a substantial part, without the alcohol, as to give such predominant character to the article taken as a whole.

2. If the alcohol largely predominates, and the other ingredients of a chemical nature become relatively insignificant in quantity and proportion, then the article is an alcoholic compound under paragraph 2.

3. Sinalco Seele, manufactured as a base for non-alcoholic drinks, is an alcoholic compound.—United States v. Kraemer (4 Ct. Cust. Appls., 433; T. D. 33858) followed.

The decision says in part:

"The provision in paragraph 3 for chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts containing alcohol is more specific than that for alcoholic compounds in paragraph 2. The question in this case, therefore, hinges upon the issue as to whether the article is or is not a chemical mixture containing alcohol within the meaning of paragraph 3. If it is, the more specific provision should govern; if not, the collector's classification should stand.

"The analyses, including that made when the case was reopened to determine, as far as possible, the relative quantities of the various ingredients and also for the purpose of incorporating herein the record in G. A. 7335 (T. D. 32313), shows the article to consist of—

"Fruit ethers, not more than a trace.

"Alcohol, ranging in quantity from 18.30 to 45.10 per cent.

"Some coloring matter and a solid residue, ranging from 0.92 to 1.82 per cent. of the whole, consisting of vegetable

organic matter, carbonates and sulphates, etc., and calomel or caromel.

"The remainder of water, varying from about 50 to 80 per cent.

"Can this solution or mixture be fairly considered a chemical mixture in the sense of the language used in paragraph 3? We think not.

"It is evident that the Congress in naming chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts containing alcohol or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, was treating the alcohol itself as something separate and apart, as a solvent, container, or agent in the manufacture of the chemical compound or mixture, rather than as a part or ingredient thereof.

"To constitute a chemical mixture the chemicals themselves must form such a substantial part without the alcohol as to give such predominant character to the article taken as a whole. Where, as here, they form a comparatively insignificant proportion of the entire article, the merchandise would seem to fall within the class of 'alcoholic compounds,' which are exclusively covered by paragraph 2.

"Deciding as a matter of fact upon the analysis that Sinalco Seale belongs to the latter class, we think the classification as an alcoholic compound was correct.

"Similarly, in the case at bar, the alcohol, as the most important ingredient, determines the classification of Sinalco Seale over the small quantity of chemicals contained therein. Protests overruled."

DRAWBACKS ON FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Treasury Decision 34071 allows a drawback on medicinal and toilet preparations and flavoring extracts manufactured by Dr. Ward's Medical Company, Winona, Minn., with the use of domestic tax paid alcohol. The order provides for records and sworn abstracts for each lot upon which drawbacks may be claimed.

Treasury Decision 34082 grants a drawback to Richard Frank & Co., of New York City, on flavoring extracts manufactured with the use of domestic tax paid alcohol. The allowance is not to exceed the quantities claimed in the company's last sworn statement.

Treasury Decision 39109 provides for a drawback on flavoring extracts manufactured by the Liquid Carbonic Company, Chicago, Ill., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol and imported ethers, essential oils, roots, herbs, vegetable coloring matter and acids.

Treasury Decision 34149 grants a drawback on flavoring extracts designated as soda water flavors manufactured by Jacob House & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol.

Decision Appealed on Lanza Perfume.

The government has decided not to accept as final a recent decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers granting a low rate of duty on so-called Lanza perfume. While the case decided by the board arose under the tariff act of 1909, the Treasury Department is desirous of having the principle of the classification of this line of goods on the higher duty basis affirmed by the Court of Customs Appeals, in order that importations under the new tariff may be included in the heavy duty claimed by the government.

Thymol Protest Overruled.

General Appraiser Brown has rejected protests made by Cailler & Co., New York, in the following decision: Thymol prepared from oil of thyme, classified as a chemical salt or compound and as a medicinal preparation under paragraphs 3 and 65, respectively, tariff act of 1909, was claimed entitled to free entry as oil of thyme (par. 639) or dutiable as a drug advanced in value or condition (par. 20). Protests overruled.

A Silent Yet Sure Salesman.

Advertising is like yeast. It does its work slowly and silently but surely, permeating the lump imperceptibly, and in time completely leavening it. You do not see it work. You do see its results.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, soaps, etc.

FEDERAL.

Notices of Judgment Given Under Pure Food and Drugs Act by the Secretary of Agriculture.

We are in receipt of Notices of Judgment from 2628 to 2668, inclusive. Of these two deal with essential oils, three with flavoring extracts and the remainder with miscellaneous foods and beverages.

No. 2631 deals with the seizure of 15 carboys of Oil of Wintergreen, labeled "Net 115 Pounds of Oil of Wintergreen"; misbranded because they contained methyl salicylate; ordered re-delivered to claimant on payment of costs and giving a bond in \$1,000.

No. 2636, adulteration and misbranding of Lemon Oil; citral and other flavoring compounds had been partly extracted, but label said it was "Standard Quality Oil of Lemon, Optical Rotation at 15 Degrees"; released in \$300 bonds and payment of costs.

No. 2661, adulteration of lemon extracts; labeled "Pure Concentrated Extract"; but Lemon Oil was missing from product; plea of guilty and \$5 fine.

No. 2663, adulteration of Lemon Extract; no lemon in product; guilty plea and fined \$5.

No. 2668, misbranding of Extract of Lemon; labeled "Extract of Lemon," meaning it should contain 5 per cent. volume of Oil of Lemon, which it did not; guilty plea and fined \$30.

STATE.

New York.

A state food and drug commission is the object of a bill introduced recently by Assemblyman Nelson in the New York Legislature. The measure calls for a commissioner for a four-year term at \$5,000 salary, an assistant commissioner at \$2,500, attorney at \$3,000 and State analyst at \$2,000. It contemplates the appointment of a food standard commission of three members, one to be the State commissioner without extra pay. The other two are to receive compensation of \$15 a day for not more than thirty days in a year.

Food Trades to Confer on February 27.


A national food trades conference has been called to meet in this city, Friday, February 27, at the Waldorf-Astoria to take steps looking toward furthering the cause of uniform State laws on the basis of the Federal food and drugs act. It is understood that the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association is acting as sponsor for the movement, but numerous other organizations are interested and the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association has been invited to participate, together with more than twenty-five other organizations. Charles Wesley Daunbes made a statement setting forth the importance of the conference.

Shaving Soap Protest Overruled.

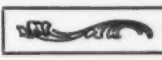
Appraisers' Decision 34,610 overrules the shaving soap protest filed by Wilfred Schade & Co., St. Louis, Mo. It was held that the soap was properly classified under the provision for fancy or perfumed toilet soap. Previous decisions were followed.

Drawback on Toilet Preparations.

The Treasury Department has granted a drawback allowance on the exportation of a toilet preparation designated as Reuters Soap, manufactured by Barclay & Co., of New York City, with the use of domestic tax paid alcohol and various imported materials.



TRADE NOTES



The Aroma Club, whose blossoming was recorded in our last issue, is now a full-grown organization. At the luncheon of February 4 the following officers were elected: President, W. E. Swindell, of Swindell Bros., Baltimore, Md., New York office, 200 Broadway; vice-president, Lewis E. K. White, of A. P. Babcock Co., perfumers, 116 West Fourteenth street, New York; treasurer, A. B. Calisher, of Calisher & Co., perfumers, 140 West Broadway, New York; secretary, Louis Spencer Levy, editor of THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW.

The very brief business session was called to order by Mr. Calisher, who presided as temporary chairman, and he nominated all of the officers, except himself, and then was in turn nominated by Mr. W. G. Ungerer. Amid general approval the nominees were elected by acclaim. Mr. Swindell then made a few fitting remarks, and the business session ended as informally as it had begun.

At the dinner on February 11 further action in the matter of organization was taken by providing for a Board of Governors, to consist of the four officers chosen at the preceding feast, with three other members, seven altogether. The three selected were Mr. W. G. Ungerer, of Ungerer & Co., 273 Pearl street, New York; Mr. Howard Goring, of Lazell, perfumer, New York; Mr. F. S. Hyatt, of the Brass Goods Manufacturing Co., 533 Union street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. W. G. Ungerer, to whom, more than any other man, the Aroma Club owes its existence, was reluctant to take office even as a governor, but was prevailed upon to do so. Mr. Ungerer felt amply repaid for his efforts in the success which had attended the idea of gathering the trade together every Wednesday in these informal and friendship-making gatherings. The need of these trade luncheons had been agitated for years, but it was left to Mr. Ungerer to put his shoulder to the wheel and stir the interest to a point where the project took root and became an accomplished fact. He is entitled to a great deal of credit and it is a satisfaction to him, undoubtedly, that others are willing to accord it.

Some of the new faces at the February 11 session were as follows:

Jas. A. Barry, Eastern representative, Allen B. Wisley Co., Chicago, Ill.

R. S. Despard, Raimes Co., New York.

F. C. de Vallant, C. L. Cotton Perfume and Extract Co., Earlville, N. Y.

R. F. Fischer, Fritzsche Brothers, New York.

Dr. John H. Hecker, V. Rigaud & Co., perfumers, Paris and New York.

H. W. Heister, George Lueders & Co., New York.

H. M. Hymes, Hymes Bros. Co., New York.

F. B. Marsh, Theo. Ricksecker Co., New York.

Ludwig Meyer, Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc., New York.

Geo. F. Ringel, Cincinnati office of Fritzsche Bros., New York.

Chas. E. C. Roberts, Eastern representative of the Addison Lithograph Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Clayton Rockhill, Rockhill & Viotor, New York.

R. M. Sherlock, *Soap Gazette and Perfumer*, New York.

E. C. Van Slyke, Bellaire Bottle Co., Bellaire, Ohio.

There were forty-eight present at the February 11 luncheon of the Aroma Club and among the other viands served was terrapin from Maryland which was contributed to the festivities by Mr. E. Trippe, Philadelphia representative of Ungerer & Co., who is a judge of this delicacy. The members gave to him a rising vote of thanks and it is safe to predict a similar reward for other members who may make contributions to the gastronomic pleasure of the members in the future.

Letters were received approving the club from Dr. Frederic S. Mason, of V. Rigaud, Paris and New York, 12 Fifth avenue, New York, and Mühlens & Kropff, perfumes, toilet soaps, etc., 298 Broadway, New York. This proposal from the Bon Air Farm, Montezuma, N. Y., addressed to Mine Host Peck was turned over to the club and it was decided that all Mr. Alfred G. Wright need to do to make Good his membership is appear every Wednesday at noon:

"Having learned of the existence of a club composed of Odoriferous Geniuses who meet every Wednesday in your cafeteria and place their lives and livers in your care, and where French food, Dutch treats, United States as she is spoke, goes.

"But I, however, feeling brave, being an ex-Indian, herewith submit my name, Alfred Goold Wright, which is mixed English, Irish and Scotch, for membership.

"Trusting they may all be able to see when the ballot is cast so it won't be over half black balls, I am, Sincerely yours,
"A. G. W."

The basic idea of the club is to bring together all those who are in any way connected with the perfumery, soap and flavor industries, in order to make them better acquainted with one another, and consequently more neighborly in their feelings. There is a great deal of good feeling and good fellowship in the trade at the present time, but there is always room for more. The luncheons are held every Wednesday at Peck's restaurant, 140 Fulton street, New York, and all who happen to be in New York on any Wednesday are invited to attend.

Among the guests at the Aroma Club luncheon on February 11 was Mr. Kenneth C. Allen, of Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., London, Eng., who arrived in New York on February 8 on the steamship *Megantic* on a business trip to the trade in this country. Mr. Allen enjoyed the session very much and formed beneficial acquaintances.

Mr. James C. White, of the Holman Soap Company, Chicago, Ill., was a recent New York visitor and enjoyed one of the Wednesday luncheons of the Aroma Club.

Mr. Donald McKesson, of McKesson & Robbins, this city, returned to New York aboard the Olympic on January 28, after a month's absence on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Walter Brunswig, of the Brunswig Drug Co., Los Angeles, Cal., was here on business early this month.

Mr. Ferdinand B. Buedingen, president of the Buedingen Box & Label Co., Rochester, N. Y., attended the Western Paper-Box Makers' Association convention in Milwaukee last month. Mr. Buedingen took advantage of this opportunity to call on the trade en route.

Mr. Henry Doerr, president of the Minneapolis Drug Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., was a recent New York visitor.

Mr. P. M. Perronneau, who is in charge of the perfumery department of Gladston & Co., Paris, France, who arrived here nearly two months ago, sailed for home on the *La Savoie*, February 18. He made a trip through the middle west going as far as St. Joseph, Mo., visiting the trade, and the agents of Gladston & Co.'s various departments. That firm acts as export agents for a number of foreign manufacturers in various lines.

Mr. Albert Dufour-Feronce, a partner in the firm of E. Sachsse & Co., Leipzig, Germany, arrived in New York, on his third visit to the United States on February 15, on the *S. S. Amerika*. He is making his headquarters with Messrs. Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc., 300 Pearl street, American agents for E. Sachsse & Co., and will visit the trade with Mr. Ludwig Meyer, manager of the essential oil department.

The firm of E. Sachsse & Co., is the outgrowth of the wholesale drug house Brückner, Lampe & Co., Berlin, which was established in Leipzig in 1750. In 1859, Mr. Emil Sachsse, who had been distilling essential oils on his own account, offered his services to Brückner, Lampe & Co., and thus with the help of the senior partner of this firm, Geheimrath Carl Lampe, Sr., and his son, George Lampe-Bender, the firm of E. Sachsse & Co. was founded. Mr. Dufour-Feronce is a grandson of Geheimrath Lampe.

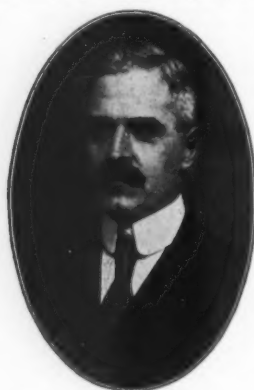
Mr. Paul Schulze-Berge, Jr., of Heine & Co., New York, has returned to New York from a trip to Germany, which occupied nearly two months.

Mr. George N. Hanna, president of the Associated Local School Boards, of Brooklyn, was toastmaster at a banquet given recently to Magistrate Steers, formerly Brooklyn Borough president. Mr. Hanna, who takes much interest in civic affairs, is the New York representative of H. C. Fox & Sons, Inc., glass manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Proctor & Gamble has declared its regular quarterly dividend of four per cent. on the common stock, payable February 14. The company recently has purchased about nineteen acres adjoining its plant on Staten Island, New York City, and thereby has enlarged its water frontage nearly 700 feet.

Christian Bros. Soap Co., Inc., Albany, N. Y., elected the following officers at its annual meeting held in January: President, Joseph Grober; vice president, F. J. Hallenbeck; secretary, William Erving; treasurer and manager, George Grober.

Fire in the plant of the American French Perfume Co., Paris, Tenn., on January 19, did between \$25,000 and \$30,000 damage. A warehouse containing \$10,000 worth of perfumery was saved by the firemen. The insurance is about \$10,000. The company was organized a year ago and T. B. Walker is its president. He called a meeting of the directors to be held at once to consider plans for the future.



MR. A. DUFOUR-FERONCE.



—By R. L. Goldberg, in the Evening Mail.

Preparations for launching La Valliere Perfume Co., capital stock \$250,000, at New Orleans, La., were said to be well in progress early this month. The company will manufacture a line of perfumery and toilet preparations, handled by Finlay, Dicks & Co., wholesale druggists.

C. F. Sauer Company, of Richmond, Va., has recently put out on the market a new and popular-sized package for the grocery trade particularly, to be known as Sauer's F. F. V. Brand of Flavoring Extracts.

Mr. G. Von Phul Jones was appointed receiver for the American Cork and Seal Co., Butler and Sepviva streets, Philadelphia, last month. His bond was fixed at \$25,000. The liabilities are said to exceed \$110,000, while the assets are estimated at \$25,000.

Mr. Robert E. Service resigned last month after eleven years with Lazell, perfumer. He is one of the veterans of the road in New York State, having covered the trade for the last thirty-five years and having been one of the organizers of the Commercial Travelers' Auxiliary of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, of which he was president for two years.

Mr. F. F. Ingram, Jr., of Detroit, gave an interesting talk on perfumery and its manufacture at the December meeting of the Prescott Club of the University of Michigan School of Pharmacy.

Mr. T. Greidanus, 136 Water street, New York City, is the United States representative of the Colonial Exposition to be held this year in the city of Semarang, on the island of Java, Dutch East Indies. This will be the first exposition of its kind in the Dutch East Indies, and manufacturers who would like to make exhibits may obtain information from Mr. Greidanus.

Mr. Edward H. Lyon, tooth powder manufacturer, whose home is in Englewood, N. J., recently presented an automobile ambulance, fully equipped with facilities for three patients, to the Englewood Hospital.

At the election of Kirkman & Son, soap manufacturers, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 3, the old officers were re-elected, the only change being to make Mr. Ralph Kirkman first vice president and Miss Sarah Kirkman second vice president. Previously, there was only one vice president, who was Miss Kirkman.

Mr. Willoughby M. McCormick, of the McCormick Drug Co., was recently elected a member of the executive committee of the Baltimore Drug Exchange for a term of three years. In addition, the stockholders of the First National Bank elected him a director at the recent election. With all of his activities Mr. McCormick will have to hire a "double" to enable him to appear at all of the meetings of the organizations which recognize his value to them in various ways.

The largest Drug and Chemical Show so far held in New York City was given in Madison Square Garden, January 20 to 26, under the sanction of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. The Garden was decorated in green and white, music was supplied and large crowds viewed the exhibits made by more than 200 drug and chemical houses. Prominent among them was Holman Soap Co., Chicago.

Mr. Sidney M. Colgate, of Colgate & Co., this city, has been re-elected president of the school board of Orange, N. J.

National Co-operative Drug Co., which was incorporated under the laws of Delaware recently, has opened its principal office in the Wright building, St. Louis, with branches in several other cities. The capital stock is \$1,000,000, divided into \$10 shares. At a preliminary meeting held in St. Louis, seventy-five druggists joined. The present membership is said to be close to two hun-

dred. The object is to supply its members with their requirements at manufacturers' cost, plus the cost of operation not exceeding five per cent. O. B. Thuma will be president of the new company. An Organization Committee of the St. Louis Druggists consists of O. J. Cloughly, A. S. Ludwig, Wm. F. Ittner, Chas. W. H. Hahn and Robert F. Miller. To these have been added O. B. Thuma, Geo. W. Platt, George E. Brown, Edward Kipp and Louis Roettig, of Cincinnati; Edgar C. Buck, of New York City; C. Wilfred Dare, of Newark, N. J.; Harry R. Mulvey, of San Francisco, and Henry J. Mitchell, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. John H. Rodriguez, for fifteen years secretary of the essential oil, botanical drug and wax firm of Arthur A. Stilwell & Co., New York City, has retired from that office to assume duties on the road for his company. Mr. Rodriguez will cover the New York State and Canadian territories. He was with James B. Horner for ten years prior to his association with Stillwell & Co.

R. & G. Soap and Supply Co., Binghamton, N. Y., held its annual meeting last month, officers being elected as follows: President, S. C. Rosenthal; vice president, Henrietta Gutman; secretary, Harry Rubin; treasurer, Sigmond S. Gutman.

Regarding the Grocers' Enterprise Mfg. Co., Louisville, Ky., mentioned in "New Incorporations," Mr. Gerald E. Zimmerman, one of the incorporators, said: "It is a co-operative idea, similar to that of the American Druggists' Syndicate, and successful enterprises in Chicago and elsewhere. While experimental in a way, yet a number of Louisville's biggest merchants are interested, and a plant costing \$75,000 is designed, option on a site for which already has been taken. The jobber will be eliminated and the retailer will be, in a sense, his own manufacturer, which will enable him to sell at a lower rate and make more profit than at present. The capitalization is only temporary, the stock to be increased to \$500,000 when the plant is in operation. If the membership becomes extensive enough to warrant it, other products will be manufactured—flour and everything else. Operations at present will be done on leased property. There is plenty of money behind the enterprise."

The committee on arrangements and entertainment for the Indianapolis meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association has, with the approval of President Lattimer, selected the week of October 12, 1914, as the time for holding the meeting.

Watkins Extract Co., San Francisco, Cal., has moved into new and larger quarters at 65 Main street.

The Orford Soap Co. of Manchester, Conn., has filed a preliminary certificate of dissolution, signed by Eversley Childs, Mary S. Childs and William A. Childs, a majority of the directors.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lueders returned recently from a visit to Havana, Cuba, and Palm Beach, Florida.

Charles Reif Co., manufacturer of toilet articles, Chattanooga, Tenn., filed a petition in bankruptcy in January, with liabilities of \$71,000 and assets of \$7,125. Of the indebtedness more than \$60,000 is due to Mr. Reif, president of the company.

Mr. John R. Bruff, of the Utah Soap Co., was re-elected treasurer of the Utah Manufacturers' Association at a meeting recently held in Salt Lake City.

Judge Walter Evans, in United States Court at Louisville, Ky., January 28, handed down an opinion in the case of the Magic-Keller Soap Co., of New Orleans, against the Magic Soap Co., of Louisville, holding A. A. Kreiger and R. N. Kreiger, of the latter concern, guilty of contempt of court in that the injunction of the court, forbidding the infringement of the plaintiff's trademark, has been disobeyed by them. This is the second time the defendants have been fined for contempt in this matter. They were required to give bond in the sum of \$300 each for their appearance, March 9, to receive sentence. Judge Evans remarked caustically that he wished to see if the defendants still would disobey the court's authority in the meanwhile.

On January 30, amended articles of incorporation were filed by the Magic-Keller Soap Works increasing the capital stock from \$6,000 to \$20,000, divided into 200 shares of the par value of \$100. The amended articles were signed by George G. Montz as president and director, the other directors signing the articles being W. S. Montz, C. W. Stoecker and Edward C. Stoecker.

William A. Dorr, who murdered Mr. George E. Marsh, aged soap manufacturer, of Lynn, Mass., has been sentenced to die in the electric chair in the week of March 22.

Clenesy Co., which manufactures soap and washing powder in Chattanooga, Tenn., has just moved into a larger and better equipped plant at 121 Market street. The proprietors are George M. Taliaferro and Cleo H. Ellis. The enterprise is a year old.

Foreign trade opportunities are frequently offered through the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce, Washington, D. C., to which inquiries and correspondence should be addressed, mentioning the number of each. Following is a recent announcement.

No. 12490. COTTONSEED-OIL SOAP.—An American consular officer in a European country reports that a firm of local importers is desirous of representing American manufacturers of cottonseed-oil soap or of purchasing considerable quantities of this article.

Mr. Hugh Craig, of New York, who succeeded Colonel Carr last month as editor of the *N. A. R. D. Notes*, the official organ of the National Association of Retail Druggists, which is published in Chicago, was the guest of honor at a banquet at Mouquin's in this city on December 26. Mr. Craig was associate editor of the *Druggists' Circular* until he transferred his activities to his new field. Also he has been secretary of the New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association. His numerous friends, there were seventy at the banquet, presented him with a handsome gold watch and fob.

Fire in the big stock room on the twelfth floor of the Thompson-Norris Co.'s corrugated paper manufacturing plant, in Gold street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on December 15, caused a stubborn blaze which was confined to the point of origin. The plant is of concrete construction, and the confidence shown in its fireproof qualities is best indicated by the fact that a thousand girls employed in other parts of the huge building went calmly to work, almost as if nothing had happened, while the firemen were still fighting the flames in the store room.

In his report for the year ended January 12, 1914, N. L. Britton, secretary and director-in-chief of the New York Botanical Garden, states that the museum has been enriched by a collection of raw materials and volatile oils used in perfumery, presented by the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association.

PRICE LISTS, PUBLICATIONS, ETC., RECEIVED.

W. J. BUSH & Co., INC., 100 William street, New York.—Announcement is made in the January price list, which has just come to hand, that this concern received the cross of honor and the great gold medal, the highest awards possible, in the International Pharmaceutical Exhibition in Vienna. The price list gives complete details of terms regarding essential oils, synthetic and artificial products, "Bush" ottos, absolutes, pomades, soap compounds, concentrated fruit juices, flavors, colors, etc.

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LTD., London, England (Ungerer & Co., American agents, 273 Pearl street, New York).—Essential oil price list, which has been reduced in size to a more compact form, has been issued for January. All necessary information is given, as heretofore, together with the usual market report, etc. The list of foreign oils is comprehensive as to the varieties, and quotations are given on powdered drugs and spices for perfumery and flavoring purposes.

ÉTABLISSEMENTS J. MINOT, Paris, France (Philip Munter Company, sole agent, 507 Fifth avenue, New York).—A splendid specimen of lithographic art from this source is at hand in a large size reproduction of "Le Nid," after Boucher, in the Musée du Louvre.

LOYD LIBRARY, Cincinnati, Ohio.—We have received Biographical Contributions, No. 13, for January, 1914, which summarizes the bibliography relating to the flora of Africa, embracing Botanical Section V. of the Lloyd Library.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 100 William street, New York, in a circular sent to the trade, calls attention to the advantages of its condensed paste powder. For it the maker claims that it can be made ready in a minute with boiling water, and that it is cheaper than flour paste, besides going further and not freezing. Users of paste would do well to seek information on this subject from the company.

Japanese Manufacturer Is Pleased.

Editor *American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review*:

I have had the pleasure of reading *THE AMERICAN PERFUMER* for the last year and have sent you, per postal money order, \$2.50 gold, as subscription for 1914 for same, which I trust you will receive in due course.

K. HARIMA.

Kobe, Japan, January, 1914.

IN MEMORIAM FOR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

ANTHION, JEAN ANTOINE, manufacturer of olive oil, Grasse, France, February, 1910.

DALLEY, MRS. EVELYN M., wife of Henry Dalley, retired, of Lazell, Dalley & Co., perfumers, New York, February, 1913.

HARRIS, FRANK E., founder of the Harris Extract Co., Binghamton, N. Y., February, 1912.

HESS, CHARLES D., Hess Co., perfumers, Rochester, N. Y., February, 1908.

KIRKMAN, ALEXANDER S., Kirkman & Son, soap manufacturers, Brooklyn, N. Y., February, 1912.

McCONNELL, JAMES, engineer for Granite City Soap Works, Newburg, N. Y., February, 1910.

McMAHON, JAMES B., vice-president of the N. K. Fairbank Co., Chicago, Ill., February, 1910.

MARSHALL, HERMAN AUGUSTIN, soap manufacturer, Clinton, Mass., February, 1910.

PLYLE, JAMES, founder of the Pyle Pearline Co., Shady-side-on-Hudson, N. Y., February, 1912.

ROBERTSON, EDWARD G., Rubberset Co., February, 1912.

ROYCE, MRS. HENRIETTA L., wife of Abner Royce, founder of Abner Royce & Co., Cleveland, O., February, 1910.

SIDDALL, FRANK, soap publicist, Philadelphia, Pa., February, 1907.

STALLMAN, JOHN HENRY, president of the Stallman-Fulton Co., brokers, New York, February, 1908.

STEARNS, FREDERICK, of Frederick Stearns & Co., manufacturing chemists, Detroit, Mich., February, 1907.

SWING, WILLIAM, employed by Colgate & Co., Jersey City, February, 1912.

Lewis Lincoln Eavenson Dies.

The death is announced of Lewis Lincoln Eavenson, of J. Eavenson & Sons, Inc., soap manufacturers, Camden, N. J. Mr. Eavenson died on January 28, of tonsillitis, after a brief illness, at his home on his farm at Masonville, N. J., having been away from his office only two days. He was 45 years of age and for more than 25 years had been superintendent of the Eavenson factories, being extremely popular with the employees.



L. L. EAVENSON.

Mr. Eavenson was an active member of the Camden Board of Trade, being chairman of its executive council. He was a member of Moorestown Lodge, F. & A. M., was a prominent factor in the prohibition party and belonged to the Society of Friends. He was a descendant of Ralph Eavenson, who settled in this country in 1654, in the vicinity of West Chester, and was born in Philadelphia, July 24, 1868. His boyhood days were spent at a private school and his education was completed at the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia; from here he entered J. Eavenson & Sons, Inc., which was established in 1856 by his father, Alben Taylor Eavenson. He was nominated for Congress in the fall of 1912 and ran for Mayor of

Philadelphia for the Prohibition party in 1896 and 1904. He is survived by a widow and four children—T. Scott, Alben T., Susan B. and Hannah T. Eavenson.

Obituary Notes.

Samuel Rosenblatt, a retired soap-maker, died on January 28, at his home, 88 Central Park West. He was 59 years old. Born in this city, he founded the New York Soap Works 35 years ago, in which he was interested until recently. Mr. Rosenblatt was a member of many charitable organizations. He is survived by a widow and a daughter, Mrs. Jesse Hirschman.

Robert Ruddick, a veteran of the civil war, and for more than fifty years connected with Colgate & Co., soap manufacturers, died in Jersey City January 29. He leaves a widow, two sons and three daughters.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

La Parfait Mfg. Co., to manufacture and sell soaps, cleaning and polishing compounds, etc., capitalized at \$50,000, has been incorporated in Delaware by W. I. N. Loffland, W. Boyd and W. F. P. Lofland, of Dover, Del.

Talc Products Co., of New York, with \$500,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in Delaware by C. E. Eaton, J. F. Curtin, New York City, and J. M. Satterfield, Dover, Del.

Vero-Form Co., of New York, to manufacture toilet articles, soaps, etc., \$100,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in Delaware by B. L. Mackenberger, D. H. Fowler, W. C. Gatewood and R. C. M. Ross, of Washington, D. C.

American Kisko Co., Cleveland, O., to manufacture soaps and deal in kindred substances, \$1,000 capital, has been incorporated by Fred Bach.

Wilfred Callahan Co., chemicals, perfumes, etc., \$20,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in New York by R. A. Vanheeden, S. C. Smith and W. D. Callahan, of 43 Leonard place.

White Seal Mfg. Co., to manufacture soap and toilet articles, capital \$5,000, has been incorporated at Atlanta, Ga., by P. L. Thayer and Al. J. Rees.

Newark Bottle Co., Newark, N. J., to manufacture bottles of all kinds, \$100,000 capitalization, has been incorporated by P. A. Cavicchia, J. H. Steinhardt and J. G. Shipman, of Newark, N. J.

May-Bush Laboratories, Inc., 224 East Onondaga street, Syracuse, N. Y., to manufacture soaps, perfumery, toilet articles, etc., with \$50,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by H. W. Bush, C. T. Castle and W. J. May.

Grocers' Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Ky., to manufacture soaps and toilet articles on a co-operative plan, with \$100,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Robert N. Krieger, G. E. Zimmerman and A. E. Meffert.

Yankee Cleaner Company, Wilmington, Del., to manufacture and deal in cleaning compounds, soaps, etc., \$250,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Herbert E. Latter, W. J. Maloney and Oscar J. Reichard, all of Wilmington.

McCully-Gerry Soap Company, Seattle, Wash., has been incorporated by M. H. McCully and Robert Gerry, Henry building, Seattle, Wash.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

 1085899	 26064	"SANITAS" 33742	 36164	 39695	 42703	 44317
 1085992	TOP NOTCH 45922	 45923	SNOWLENE 49299	 49997	 59137	 73568
 70673	 62317	 59536	CRUDOLEUM 67565	HARAL 66822	VANESSA 67162	 70425
 70673	 70960	DONGOR 71123	"Ergamil" 71163	TRI-DOCS 71171	 70425	THYMO DENTALINE 73430
CHASCO 73002	VIVERO 73171	EUREKA 11310	 71974	PEACH BLOW 72248	TRIUMPH 72243	 73636
IBACO 73728	VIOLET BRILLIANT 73827	GOOD-WILL SOAP. 73173	SWEET ALICE 73585	 73624	 73636	 66350
 44318	Bubbleine 73977	OXIE BLOSSOMS 73828	GARDEN ALLAN 73829	JOLLIE 73949	Platt's 73954	 64042
	 74331	 74053	CLAROSAN 74544	MANOLA 74272	Jin Jer Pop 74299	 74921
				Autocrat 74787	NAIVETE 74896	
				PHYSORIN 74809		

NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks shown above are described under the heading "Trade Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been allowed, but not yet issued.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.,
Perfumer Pub. Co. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

PATENTS ISSUED.

1,085,236.—SOAP-PRESS.—Benjamin H. Becker and John Ciesla, Chicago, Ill., assignors to James S. Kirk & Co., Chicago, Ill., a Corporation of Illinois. Filed Feb. 3, 1912. Serial No. 675,142. (Cl. 25—10.)

1. In a soap-press, the combination with a matrix and upper and lower die-members, of a reciprocating cross-head carrying said upper die-member, means for actuating said cross-head, means for raising the lower die-member after the stamping operation to expel the stamped cake from the matrix, a feed-chute for the blanks, a pusher operating across said feed-chute, a pair of pivoted blank-centering arms disposed on either side of the upper end of said matrix, respectively, means for adjusting said centering arms bodily toward and from each other according to the width of the blanks used, spring means normally urging said arms toward each other, and cam means co-operating with the outer ends of said arms for spreading the latter during the descent of the upper die-member.

1,085,437.—MANUFACTURE OF MILLED SOAP.—Friedrich August Volkmar Klopfer, Dresden-Leubnitz, Germany. Filed Feb. 6, 1912. Serial No. 675,811. (Cl. 87—16.)

1. The manufacture of milled soap containing vegetable albumin, consisting in gradually heating the said albumin in a dry pulverized condition with glycerin until the albumin forms a uniform gelatinous mass, and then mixing such gelatinous mass with the soap until a uniform mass results.

2. The manufacture of milled soap containing vegetable albumin, consisting in mixing dried gliadin and glutenin of wheat with glycerin and at the same time gradually raising the temperature until a uniform gelatinous mass is formed, whereupon the product is milled with soap shavings until a perfectly uniform mass results.

3. The manufacture of milled soap containing vegetable albumin, consisting in mixing 10 parts of gliadin and glutenin of wheat with 20 parts of glycerin of a specific gravity of substantially 30° Bé. and at the same time gradually raising the temperature to about 120° C. until a uniform gelatinous mass is formed, and then mixing the product with 70 parts of soap substantially as described.

1,085,899.—BOTTLE-FILLER.—Homer O. Fisher, Cleveland, Ohio, assignor to Rice and Adams, a Copartnership consisting of Albert J. Rice and Charles S. Adams, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed May 9, 1908. Serial No. 431,967 (Cl. 226-12.)

5. In bottle filling apparatus, a filling tube, having a lateral filling opening, a lateral air escape opening, a bottom provided with a perforation, and an exterior stop, an upward extending air tube having communication with said lateral air escape opening, an upward extending air tube having communication with the perforation of said bottom, and a spring pressed slidable sleeve normally closing the lateral filling and air escape openings, adapted for insertion into the mouth of a bottle, and having at its lower end close engagement with said exterior stop.

1,085,992.—APPARATUS FOR BEATING SOAP-LATHER.—Wilhelm Bernhard Nilsson, Stockholm, Sweden. Filed Dec. 23, 1912. Serial No. 738,370. (Cl. 221-94.)

3. An apparatus for beating soap lather consisting of two communicating vessels, a third vessel for a soapy solution having a normally closed opening at its upper end and communicating with one of said first named vessels through a normally open outlet at its lower end, a valve spindle in the said third vessel having at its upper end a screw lid for closing the said opening and at its lower end a valve for closing the said outlet when the lid is unscrewed, and means for beating the soapy solution into a foam in the other of said first named vessels.

TRADE-MARKS REGISTERED.

94,996.—Hair-Tonic.—Rebecca Ann Hopkins, Culver, Ore.

Filed August 21, 1913. Serial No. 72,469. Published November 18, 1913.

95,017.—Lip-Cream.—Jules J. Sarrazin, New Orleans, La. Filed October 7, 1913. Serial No. 73,260. Published November 18, 1913.

95,044.—Soaps.—The Arthur Chemical Co., New Haven, Conn.

Filed August 9, 1913. Serial No. 72,241. Published November 18, 1913.

95,045.—Soaps.—Caswell Barrie, New York, N. Y.

Filed February 10, 1913. Serial No. 68,421. Published November 18, 1913.

95,051.—Washing-Powder.—Howard W. Boynton, New York, N. Y.

Filed July 2, 1913. Serial No. 71,469. Published November 18, 1913.

95,114.—Soap Powder.—Kendall Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I.

Filed May 23, 1905. Serial No. 6,400. Published November 25, 1913.

95,206.—Cotton-Seed Oil.—Edible Seed Oils Company, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Filed July 5, 1913. Serial No. 71,535. Published December 2, 1913.

95,207.—Cotton-Seed Oil.—Edible Seed Oils Company, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Filed July 5, 1913. Serial No. 71,536. Published December 2, 1913.

95,221.—Flavoring Extracts for Foods.—Arthur M. Leine, Honesdale, Pa.

Filed July 26, 1913. Serial No. 71,990. Published November 25, 1913.

95,243.—Foot-Powder.—The Burton Remedy Co., McHenry, Ill.

Filed February 7, 1913. Serial No. 68,384. Published November 25, 1913.

95,255.—Soap.—Lautz Bros. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Filed November 29, 1909. Serial No. 46,168. Published July 22, 1913.

95,257.—Certain Named Toilet Preparations.—B. W. McCandless Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

Filed November 5, 1912. Serial No. 66,705. Published November 25, 1913.

95,258.—Toilet Soap.—George S. McCreedy, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Filed July 22, 1913. Serial No. 71,884. Published December 2, 1913.

95,263.—Shampoo-Cream.—Ramsdell Drug Company, New York, N. Y.

Filed March 21, 1913. Serial No. 69,239. Published November 25, 1913.

95,264.—Laundry Soap.—Rockefeller Soap Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Filed August 9, 1913. Serial No. 72,254. Published December 2, 1913.

95,270.—Hair-Restorer.—Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Filed September 6, 1905. Serial No. 12,285. Published December 10, 1912.

95,273.—Preparation for Beautifying the Complexion.—Mary E. Warner, Chicago, Ill.

Filed September 29, 1913. Serial No. 73,119. Published November 25, 1913.

95,274.—Foot-Balm.—Jennevieve L. Wiley, Peoria, Ill.

Filed May 18, 1912. Serial No. 63,618. Published November 25, 1913.

95,275.—Preparation for Treating Diseases of the Skin and Scalp.—Willis A. Wilkins, El Paso, Tex.

Filed November 5, 1912. Serial No. 66,702. Published November 25, 1913.

95,276.—Toilet Soap.—The J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury, Conn.

Filed September 20, 1913. Serial No. 72,985. Published December 2, 1913.

95,277.—Perfumes and Talcum Powder.—Williams, Martin & Gray, Inc., Norfolk, Va.

Filed September 23, 1913. Serial No. 73,019. Published November 25, 1913.

95,289.—Hair-Tonic.—Margrith Baumann, New York, N. Y.

Filed October 18, 1913. Serial No. 73,470. Published December 9, 1913.

95,303.—Skin Lotion and Powder.—Basil D'Emo, Chicago, Ill.

Filed October 22, 1913. Serial No. 73,544. Published December 9, 1913.

95,308.—Disinfectants, Insecticides, and Certain Named Pharmaceutical Preparations.—Maude Dickinson, Brighton, England.

Filed March 24, 1913. Serial No. 69,281. Published December 9, 1913.

95,330.—Toilet Preparations, Lotions, Powder, Ointment, and Cream for the Face.—Loretta B. Malloy, Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed August 2, 1913. Serial No. 72,142. Published December 2, 1913.

95,347.—Flavoring Extract for Non-Alcoholic Beverages.—Postum Cereal Co., Limited, Battle Creek, Mich.

Filed October 25, 1913. Serial No. 73,609. Published December 9, 1913.

95,380.—Chemical Preparation for the Removal of Hair.—Sarah M. Weldon, Dighton, Mass.

Filed October 23, 1913. Serial No. 73,583. Published December 9, 1913.

LABELS REGISTERED.

17,447.—Title: "Aims Mfg. Co. Antiseptics." (For Antiseptics.)—Wm. D. P. Aims, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed December 8, 1913.

17,448.—Title: "Hypo Hair Tonic." (For Hypo Hair-Tonic.)—Wm. D. P. Aims, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed September 2, 1913.

17,449.—Title: "Antiseptic Quinine Hair Tonic." (For Antiseptic Quinine Hair-Tonic.)—Wm. D. P. Aims, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed September 2, 1913.

17,459.—Title: "Newbro's Herpicide." (For Hair-Dressing).—The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Filed November 21, 1913.

17,481.—Title: "Morning Glory." (For a Lotion for the Skin).—Paul Cassidy, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed January 10, 1914.

17,487.—Title: "Tout Mon Jardin." (For Sachet).—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. Filed January 2, 1914.

17,494.—Title: "Ryan's Naphtha Soap." (For Soap).—The Ryan Soap Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed December 31, 1913.

17,495.—Title: "Arnica Tooth Soap Compound." (For Arnica Tooth Soap Compound).—Frank Andrews, deceased, late of Chicago, Ill., by Lorin A. Rawson, administrator, Hinsdale, Ill. Filed September 15, 1913.

17,498.—Title: "American Glycerine Substitute Compound." (For American Glycerin-Substitute Compound).—Joseph H. Bears, Jr., & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed November 26, 1913.

17,511.—Title: "Tri-um." (For Foot-Bath Tablets).—Harry C. Pfaff, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 31, 1913.

17,512.—Title: "Pitt's Antiseptic Soap." (For Powdered Soap).—Thomas S. Pitt, Wells Depot, Me. Filed December 27, 1913.

17,517.—Title: "Tablets Antiseptic Wilson's." (For a Pharmaceutical Preparation).—Henry K. Wampole and Company, Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed January 3, 1914.

17,521.—Title: "Baker's Foot Ease." (For Foot-Ease).—J. Harve Baker, Claude, Tex. Filed January 2, 1914.

17,544.—Title: "Extrait D'Eau De Cologne Double." (For Cologne).—Mulhens & Kropff, New York, N. Y. Filed January 20, 1914.

PRINTS REGISTERED.

3,469.—Title: "Platt's Chlorides the Odorless Disinfectant." (For Platt's Chlorids).—Henry B. Platt, New York, N. Y. Filed December 13, 1913.

3,487.—Title: "The Sozo Man." (For a Shaving Cream).—Hall & Ruckel, New York, N. Y. Filed October 16, 1913.

3,491.—Title: "Rosemond Nutritus Balm." (For Toilet Preparations).—Nutritus Company, New York, N. Y. Filed December 1, 1913.

3,499.—Title: "How Does Your Complexion Compare with Mine?" (For Face Cream).—New York and London Drug Co., New York, N. Y. Filed January 29, 1914.

3,501.—Title: "Nu-Blu Laundry Cleanser." (For Laundry Cleanser).—S. H. Robison Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed January 15, 1914.

TRADE-MARK REGISTRATIONS APPLIED FOR.

26,064.—Alart & McGuire, New York, N. Y., assignors to Alart & McGuire Co., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. (Filed March 19, 1907. Published February 3, 1914. Claims use since the 23rd day of February, 1907.)—Olive oil, etc.

33,742.—The "Sanitas" Co., Ltd., London, England, assignor to "Sanitas" Co. (U. S. A.), Jersey City, N. J., a corporation of New Jersey. (Filed March 30, 1908. Published January 27, 1914. Claims use since 1878.)—Hard, soft, toilet, laundry and dog or animal soap and soap powder.

36,164.—The Magic-Keller Soap Works, Ltd., New Orleans, La. (Filed July 16, 1908. Published February 3, 1914. Claims use since 1896.)—Soap.

39,695.—Marcus H. Watters, Castleton, Vt. (Filed January 4, 1909. Published January 27, 1914. Claims use since November 11, 1908.)—Skin-lotions.

42,703.—P. C. Tomson & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed May 27, 1909. Published February 3, 1914. Claims use since as early as June, 1884.)—An alkaline cleaning powder.

44,317.—The Proctor & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. (Filed August 23, 1909. Under ten-year proviso.) Published January 20, 1914. Claims use since the year 1887.) (The two small panels and alternate rows of stars being red, while the other rows of stars are white in circular backgrounds of black.)—Soap for laundry purposes.

44,318.—The Proctor & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

(Filed August 23, 1909. Under ten-year proviso.) Published January 20, 1914. Claims use since the year 1887.) (The small diagonal panel being blue and the representation of the star red.)—Soap for laundry purposes.

45,922.—The Standard Soap Co., West Berkeley, Cal. (Filed November 16, 1909. Published February 3, 1914. Claims use since July 1, 1903.)—Laundry soap.

45,923.—The Standard Soap Co., West Berkeley, Cal. (Filed November 16, 1909. Published February 3, 1914. Claims use since July 1, 1903.)—Toilet and laundry soap.

49,299.—The N. K. Fairbank Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed April 26, 1910. Published February 10, 1914. Claims use since January 24, 1910.)—A cooking compound containing cotton-seed oil and oleo stearin.

49,997.—The Texas Refining Co., Greenville, Texas. (Filed May 28, 1910. Published February 10, 1914. Claims use since October 1, 1908.) (No claim being made to the words "Cooking Oil" and the phrase "Knocks Out Hog Lard Every Time.")—Cooking oil containing cotton-seed oil and beef stearin.

59,137.—Joseph Tetlow, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Henry Tetlow Co., a firm, Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed October 13, 1911. Published February 10, 1914. Claims use since about October 7, 1911.) (Consisting of the words "Blue Moon" shown in blue, and a pictorial representation of a blue moon.)—Face powder, toilet powder and talcum powder.

59,536.—Fernando Palleres E'Hijos, Tortosa, Spain. (Filed November 3, 1911. Published February 10, 1914. Claims use since the month of April, 1908.)—Olive oil.

62,317.—Alfred S. Hull, Hinesburg, Vt., assignor to Crystalina Co., a corporation of New York. (Filed March 21, 1912. Published January 27, 1914. Claims use since December 21, 1896.) (No claim being made to the words, "The Magic Skin Remedy.")—A proprietary medicine, namely, a thick colorless liquid containing no oil, grease or alcohol for application as a lotion to the skin of a human body.

64,042.—The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn. (Filed June 7, 1912. Published January 20, 1914. Claims use since about the month of July, 1880.)—Shaving and toilet soaps.

64,318.—Abraham D. Murphy, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Filed June 21, 1912. Published January 27, 1914. Claims use since July 1, 1909.)—A toilet lotion for preventing excessive perspiration.

66,350.—Dermatine Mfg. Co., a partnership, Zanesville, Ohio. (Filed October 18, 1912. Published January 20, 1914. Claims use since November 15, 1879.)—A face powder, etc.

66,822.—The Haral Co., Detroit, Mich. (Filed November 12, 1912. Published February 10, 1914. Claims use since April 1, 1908.)—Hair tonic.

67,162.—Willard Burdette Force, New York, N. Y. (Filed November 29, 1912. Published February 3, 1914. Claims use since September 15, 1912.)—A tooth powder.

67,565.—Charles G. Hershey, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Filed December 23, 1912. Published January 27, 1914. Claims use since December 5, 1912.)—A hair tonic, etc.

68,575.—The H. D. Lee Merc. Co., Salina, Kan. (Filed February 17, 1913. Published February 10, 1914. Claims use since November 19, 1912.)—Food flavoring extracts, etc.

70,425.—G. Sasso & Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Filed May 14, 1913. Under ten-year proviso. Published January 20, 1914. Claims use since July 1, 1892.)—Olive oil.

70,673.—Heinrich Mack, Ulm a/Donau, Germany. (Filed May 26, 1913. Published January 27, 1914. Claims use since January 1, 1900.)—Borax, borax tooth powder, borax antiseptic wound powder and borax shampoo preparation.

70,728.—Maurine Co., Portland, Ore. (Filed May 28, 1913. Published January 20, 1914. Claims use since March, 1910.)—Face cream, massage cream, face lotion, rouge and hair tonic.

70,960.—Isidor Sherman, New York, N. Y. (Filed June 7, 1913. Published February 10, 1914. Claims use since May 1, 1912.) (No claim being made for the representation of the package containing the goods, for the words "For Perspiring Feet," "Swollen Feet," "Never Swet," "Trade-Mark" and "For Aching, Tired, Burning, Swollen and

Perspiring Feet.")—A white foot powder to be used for perspiring and swollen feet.

71,123.—Maude Dickinson, Brighton, England. (Filed June 16, 1913. Published February 3, 1914. Claims use since about August, 1912.) (The trade mark consists of the word "Dongor.")—Metal boxes, viz.: Boxes made of tin or other cheap common metal for containing preparations to be sold in drug stores, such as powders, paste, etc., for the face, hair and skin.

71,163.—Franz Fritzsche & Co., Hamburg, Germany. (Filed June 18, 1913. Published February 10, 1914. Claims use since June, 1912.)—Perfumes.

71,171.—Donald Parker, New Woodstock, N. Y. (Filed June 18, 1913. Published January 20, 1914. Claims use since at least May 1, 1903.)—Medical preparations for the scalp, hair, etc.

71,310.—Lofaro & Rossi, Utica, N. Y. (Filed June 23, 1913. Published February 10, 1914. Claims use since December 26, 1912.)—Olive oil.

71,974.—Nathan Levenson, Worcester, Mass. (Filed July 25, 1913. Published February 10, 1914. Claims use since June 1, 1913.)—Laundry tablets.

72,243.—The Arthur Chem. Co., New Haven, Conn. (Filed August 9, 1913. Published February 3, 1914. Claims use since January, 1913.)—Flavoring extracts for foods.

72,248.—E. S. Huff & Co., Jackson, Tenn. (Filed August 9, 1913. Published January 27, 1914. Claims use since August 1, 1912.)—Face lotion.

73,002.—The Chasco Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed September 23, 1913. Published February 3, 1914. Claims use since March 18, 1913, for tooth powder, and for tooth paste since August 8, 1913.)—Tooth powder, tooth paste, etc.

73,171.—Frederick F. Ingram Co., Detroit, Mich. (Filed October 2, 1913. Published February 3, 1914. Claims use since 1890.)—Face powders.

73,173.—The George E. Marsh Co., Lynn, Mass. (Filed October 2, 1913. Published February 3, 1914. Claims use since about January 1, 1883.) (No claim being made to the word "Soap.")—Soap formed into bars or cakes.

73,430.—The S. S. White Dental Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed October 16, 1913. Published January 27, 1914. Claims use since December 5, 1912.) (Consisting of the words "Thymo Dentaline.")—Mouth wash.

73,568.—J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. (Filed October 23, 1913. Under ten-year proviso. Published January 27, 1914. Claims use since about the year 1864.) (The words "Prepared by," "Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.," appearing on the drawing, are not essential, and are disclaimed.)—Hair tonic.

73,585.—M. Brawer & Sons, New York, N. Y. (Filed October 24, 1913. Published February 10, 1914. Claims use since October, 1913.)—Olive oil, etc.

73,624.—Harold "D." Hart, San Francisco, Cal. (Filed October 27, 1913. Published February 3, 1914. Claims use since July 1, 1913.)—Skin lotions, toilet and face creams, toilet water and perfumes, talcum and face powder, and bath salts.

73,636.—Henry Wenker, San Francisco, Cal. (Filed October 27, 1913. Published January 20, 1914. Claims use since October 20, 1913.)—Cosmetics for the skin.

73,728.—Clyde Kreider Baer, Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed November 1, 1913. Published January 27, 1914. Claims use since on or about March 1, 1913.)—Antiseptic powder, etc.

73,827.—William H. Brown & Bro. Co., Baltimore, Md. (Filed November 6, 1913. Published January 20, 1914. Claims use since November, 1900.)—Perfume, toilet waters, sachet powders, face powders, talcum powders and cold cream for the face and hands.

73,828.—William H. Brown & Bro. Co., Baltimore, Md. (Filed November 6, 1913. Published January 20, 1914. Claims use since September 15, 1913.)—Perfume, toilet waters, sachet powders, face powders, talcum powders and cold cream for the face and hands.

73,829.—William H. Brown & Bro. Co., Baltimore, Md. (Filed November 6, 1913. Published February 3, 1914. Claims use since August 27, 1912.)—Perfume, toilet waters, sachet powders, face powders, talcum powders, and cold cream for the face and hands.

73,866.—J. W. Beardsley's Sons, New York, N. Y. (Filed

November 8, 1913. Published February 3, 1914. Claims use since about October 31, 1913.)—A vegetable extract.

73,949.—The Lehman-Rosenfeld Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. (Filed November 13, 1913. Published January 20, 1914. Claims use since July 15, 1913.)—A flavoring extract for non-alcoholic beverages, and also a finished non-alcoholic tonic beverage.

73,954.—Mary Estella Platt, New York, N. Y. (Filed November 13, 1913. Published January 20, 1914. Claims use since about 1879.)—Liquid disinfectant.

73,977.—Cruger Hasell Borwick, New York, N. Y. (Filed November 14, 1913. Published January 20, 1914. Claims use since October 29, 1913.)—A shampoo preparation, toilet powders and creams.

74,053.—Fantini & Latorraca, New York, N. Y. (Filed November 18, 1913. Published February 10, 1914. Claims use since July, 1905.)—Olive oil.

74,272.—Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed November 29, 1913. Published January 27, 1914. Claims use since 1910.)—Olive oil, etc.

74,299.—J. Hungerford Smith Co., Rochester, N. Y. (Filed December 1, 1913. Published February 3, 1914. Claims use since August 20, 1913.)—Flavoring syrup for non-alcoholic beverages.

74,331.—C. T. Hurlburt & Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed December 3, 1913. Under ten-year proviso. Published February 10, 1914. Claims use since about August, 1877.)—Witch hazel oil, etc.

74,554.—Bayway Chem. Co., Elizabeth, N. J. (Filed December 13, 1913. Published February 10, 1914. Claims use since June 24, 1913.)—A disinfectant.

74,787.—Bernard Novambere, New York, N. Y. (Filed December 22, 1913. Published February 10, 1914. Claims use since May 20, 1913.) (The word "Autocrat.")—Toilet creams, powder, perfumery and tooth paste.

74,809.—Betty Munk, New York, N. Y. (Filed December 23, 1913. Published February 10, 1914. Claims use since December 2, 1913.)—A face cream.

74,896.—Oriental Manicure Spec. Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed December 30, 1913. Published February 10, 1914. Claims use since December 13, 1913.)—Nail polish, nail bleach and cuticle and skin remover.

74,921.—Sek-Rub Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (Filed December 31, 1913. Published February 10, 1914. Claims use since July 3, 1910.)—A chemical and pharmaceutical preparation called analgesic balm.

AMERICAN DRUGGISTS' SYNDICATE.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Druggists' Syndicate was held at New York, January 19 to 24. In accordance with a plan presented in the annual report of Secretary Goddard, the convention voted to increase the capital stock of the organization to \$10,000,000. This increase will be gradually offered to stockholders at \$10 a share on the basis of one share for each four shares of old stock owned. The organization also decided to go after the business of the dispensing physician. Another decision was the empowering of the directors to formulate a plan for coupon premium sales in the stores of members.

Several surprises attended the election of officers. One was the acceptance of the presidency by W. C. Anderson; another, the dropping of C. H. Huhn from the board of directors. S. C. Yeomans, of Chicago, succeeded Mr. Huhn, and this was a minor surprise in itself as many looked upon H. W. Merritt as being logically in line. The others elected are: Secretary, C. H. Goddard; treasurer, G. W. Luft; director, E. L. Weston (in addition to the officers and Mr. Yeomans). As usual a variety of entertainment was provided for the visitors. Many found interest and profit in visiting the Drug, Chemical and Food Show, which was in full swing at Madison Square Garden during the convention week.

Insect Killing Soaps.

French Patent 444,021 Societe H. Gouthiere & Cie and P. Ducaucel.—Quinoline bases (Lepidin, etc.) are combined with fatty acids (oleic acid, stearic acid) or with rosin soaps. For a fungicide copper ammonium salts and also arsenic are added.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

AUSTRALIA.

PERFUME TRADE.—The official trade returns of Australia for 1913 have just been published. The figures for all branches of perfumes and perfumed materials have increased materially—to the extent of about 20 per cent. The total imports in this branch are valued at £122,646, as against £104,985 in the previous year. The French manufacturers claim the greater part of the increase, and the high appreciation in which French perfumery is held is evidenced by the fact that the trade has increased by more than 100 per cent. during the last three years. The following are the shares of the trade held by the four principal exporting countries:

	1910.	1912.
United Kingdom	£48,571	£54,186
United States	23,134	27,245
France	18,038	29,154
Germany	8,259	11,828

CHINA.

SOAPS AND TOILET ARTICLES.—At Swatow, the important S. Chinese port in the northeast of the province of Kwangtung, the toilet soaps most popular with the Chinese are as follows: A French soap at 20 cents and a German glycerine soap at 40 cents per piece, an English line (Magical Soap) at 10 cents per box of two pieces, and a Japanese soap called "Pet Dog" at 15 cents apiece. The use of laundry soaps is steadily increasing, and the most popular line of English yellow soap in bars cost \$4.50 per case of 20 bars, or 50 lbs. A short time ago the Compagnie Sino-Française at Swatow made successful attempts to introduce Marseilles soaps. French shaving soap is popular at 30 cents a piece; English soap powder, 40 cents a box; New York vaseline pomade at 10 cents per 3 oz. pot. Japanese and English hair brushes at 20 and 80 cents apiece respectively. All these goods will certainly do a bigger trade shortly. In perfumes, competition with cheap Chinese and Japanese marks is hardly possible.

FRANCE.

GRASSE.—The chances are 99 in a hundred that the orange flowers will be much higher than last year, when they reached bottom prices. Several movements are on foot to raise last year's price by at least 40 per cent., and there is every indication that this will succeed.

Announcement has just been made here of the recent marriage of Mlle. Cecile Heinzelman to Lieutenant Jean Roubertie, of the French army. The happy young lady is the daughter of Mr. J. Heinzelman, general manager of M. Imbert & Co., publishers of *La Revue de Grasse*. Mr. Heinzelman is also secretary of the *Chambre Consultative des Arts et Manufactures*. The religious ceremony took place in the church, and was attended by many gentlemen and ladies prominent in the social circles of the region.

Our profound congratulations to our confreres, and the happy couple.

NICE.—Mr. R. A. Hudnut has taken the Chateau de la Napoule from Princess Henry of Pless for the rest of the season.

TRADE.—Consul General F. H. Hason, at Paris, in a report on the foreign trade of France, shows healthy increases in both exports and imports. So far as the United States trade is concerned he states that the tariff revision had little effect, apparently, the flow of trade from Paris to America following its normal course. The totals during the first six months of 1913, ended June 30, were \$29,464,700, and for the last six months \$49,471,108, but this was merely a repetition of what happened in 1912 when no tariff legislation was pending. The exports of perfumery and soaps in 1913 amounted to \$1,907,157.

Exports from France to the United States have grown

steadily in the last nine years, advancing from \$120,344,006 in 1906 to \$140,016,549 in 1913.

GREECE.

OLIVE CROP.—Consul A. B. Cooke, Patras, reports: Figures from fairly authoritative sources show that the 1913 olive crop in Agrinion and Salona, from which olives for the American market are drawn, is less than in 1911, the last full-crop year. The estimated yield in Salona is 20,800,000 pounds, as against 23,600,000 in 1911; the crop in Agrinion is placed at only 700,000 pounds, as compared with 3,400,000 in 1911. The Salona crop is reported somewhat superior in quality to that of 1911, while the Agrinion crop is inferior. The shorter crop prospects have caused a rise in prices on the Patras market for both olives and olive oil.

INDIA.

SOAPS AND TOILET ARTICLES.—(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter).—Consul H. D. Baker sends a review of trade in India. He says:

"The demand for soaps in India is showing a very important increase from year to year, and the soap trade of this country is at present in a flourishing condition. The imports of soaps into India for the fiscal year 1912-13 amounted in value to \$2,380,666, which represented a gain of 13.8 per cent. over the previous year, and yet the figures of last year (1911-12) showed a gain over the previous year (1910-11) of 16.8 per cent. One English firm, Lever Brothers (Ltd.), which has the largest proportion of the soap trade of India, is said to have increased its sales in this country during the last ten years at the rate of about 100 per cent. per annum, with even a larger rate of increase during the last several years."

Referring to the fact that the native classes of India generally prefer highly scented soap of bright colors, reference is made to the American soaps which find favor in the India market, with some of the prices quoted thereon:

"The American soaps best known in India generally include shaving and medicinal soaps. The best quality of European and American soaps is sold in English department stores and drug stores which cater chiefly for European trade. Aside from American shaving and medicinal soaps, the best known American general toilet soap appears to be one called 'Cashmere Bouquet,' which is sold in Bombay for 28 cents per cake. A suggestion might be made to the manufacturers of this soap that the name be written 'Kashmir Bouquet' for India, as 'Kashmir' is the name of a State in northern India, in the Himalayas, noted for its wonderful 'Vale' and beautiful flowers. Another leading American toilet soap, made in Milwaukee, known as 'Palm Olive,' is at present being introduced into India, and I learned at one hill station in the Himalayas (Murree) that the leading drug store there had been sending samples of this soap to some of the most influential European memsahibs (madames) in the vicinity. Another soap, made in New York, known as 'Gre-Solvent,' for special removal of grease, paint, tar, rust, ink and fruit stains from the hands, has also lately been introduced into India and appears to be meeting with encouraging success, especially for use in garages and factories. Some motor-car agents stock this soap with motorcar accessories and are said to find it a paying line. A good many samples have been distributed of late. Sapolio, for cleaning purposes, is known here, and according to a Bombay price list, sells for 10 cents per tablet."

Mr. Baker refers to the large trade in India in hair oils and lotions among the European and well-to-do natives of the country, and the development of that trade on account of the climate conditions. He says:

(Continued on page 312.)

PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(It should be borne in mind by purchasers that the market quotations in this journal are quantity prices.
For small orders the prices will be slightly higher.)

Almond, Bitter.....per lb.	\$4.00	Lemon	2.75	BEANS.	
" F. F. P. A.....	4.50	Lemongrass	1.40	Tonka Beans, Angostura....	2.50
" Artificial .....	.55	Limes, expressed	3.50	" " Para	
" Sweet True .....	.65	" distilled .....	.85	Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	4.50-5.00
" Peach-Kernel	25-30	Linaloe	3.30	" " " Cut.....	3.25-3.50
Amber, Crude .....	.15	Mace, distilled .....	.75	" " Bourbon	3.50-4.25
" Rectified .....	.30	Mustard Seed, gen.....	8.50	" " Tahiti	2.20
Anise	1.70	" artificial	1.50	SUNDRIES.	
" Lead free	1.90	Mirbane, rect.....	.12	Ambergris, black .....(oz.)	15.00-20.00
Bay, Porto Rico.....	2.90	Neroli, petale	40.00-50.00	" " gray	25.00-27.50
Bay	2.75	" artificial	12.00-17.00	Civet, horns	2.00-2.30
Bergamot, 35%-36%	6.25	Nutmeg .....	.80	Chalk, precipitated.....	.04½-.06
Birch (Sweet)	1.75	Opoponax	7.00	Cologne Spirit	(gal.) 2.65-3.10
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.50	Orange, bitter	3.20	Cumarin	3.25
Cade .....	.20	" sweet	3.20	Heliotropine	1.60
Cajeput .....	.60	Origanum	40-60	Menthol	3.90
Camphor .....	.14	Orris Root, concrete.....(oz.)	4.00-5.00	Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	10.00
Caraway Seed	1.40	" " absolute.....(oz.)	28.50-32.00	" " grain	15.00
Cardamom	28.00	Patchouly	4.00-4.75	" Tonquin, pods... "grains..	13.75-15.00
Carvol	2.00	Pennyroyal	1.10	" " Artificial, per lb.....	1.50-3.00
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical...	.90	Peppermint	3.75-4.00	Orris Root, Florentine, whole	.19
" Lead free	1.00	Petit Grain, South American.	3.85	Orris Root, powdered and	
" Redistilled	1.40	" " French	8.00	granulated .....	.22
Cedar, Leaf .....	.55	Pimento	1.75	Talc, Italian	(ton) 32.00-35.00
" Wood .....	.16	Rose	(oz.) 12.00-16.00	" French	25.00-30.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	6.50-14.00	Rosemary, French .....	.80	" Domestic	15.00-25.00
Citronella, Ceylon .....	.48	" Spanish .....	.50	Terpineol .....	.30
Citronella, Java	1.35	Rue	3.00	Thymol	2.00
Cloves	1.10	Safrol .....	.40	Vanillin	(oz.) 30-33
Copaiba	1.05	Sandalwood, East India.....	5.25-5.50	SOAP MATERIALS.	
Coriander	6.00-9.00	" West India	1.60	Cocoonut oil, Cochín, 12@13c.; Cey-	
Croton	1.10	Sassafras, artificial.....	.30	lon, 10½c.	
Cubebs	3.10	" natural .....	.65	Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, 44½@	
Eucalyptus	2.00	Savin	1.60	45c. gal.; refined, 7@8c. lb.	
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.	.50	Spearmint	4.00	Grease, brown, 4¼@5¼c.; yellow,	
Fennel, Sweet	1.60	Spruce .....	.50	5¼@6¼c.; white, 6¼@7¼c.	
Geranium, African	6.00	Tansy	4.50	Olive oil, denatured, 85@87c.	
" Bourbon	5.75	Thyme, red	1.10	" " foots, prime, 7½@8c.	
" Turkish	3.50	" white	1.30	Palm oil, Lagos, 7¼@8c.; red, prime,	
Ginger	6.50	Vetivert, Bourbon	10.00	6¼@7c.	
Gingergrass	1.75-2.00	" Indian	30.00-40.00	Peanut, 6½@7½c.	
Hemlock .....	.55	Wintergreen, artificial .....	.30-.32	Rosin, water white, \$7.25@7.50.	
Juniper Berries, twice rect...	1.00	" genuine	4.25-4.50	Soya Bean oil, 6¼c.	
Kananga, Java	3.75	Wormwood	4.75	Tallow, city, 6¼c. (hhd.).	
Lavender, English	12.00	Ylang-Ylang	30.00-40.00	Chemicals, borax, 3¼@4¼c.; caustic	
" Cultivated	8.00			soda, 60 p. c., \$1.60.	
" Fleurs	3.50-3.75				
" (Spike)	1.10-1.25				

DOMESTIC MARKET.

There has been a further weakening in the primary markets for Messina oils, bergamot having receded to about \$6. The new oil is proving very satisfactory, and the ester content will probably be found a little higher than usual.

Lemon has receded slightly in the local markets, due largely to disinclination of consumers to buy with the possibility of a break in price.

The Treasury Decision regarding sandalwood and orris root has served to steady the prices of these oils against any further advance.

Beans.

There have been no marked changes in the prices of vanilla beans, for the conditions that obtained last month still prevail.

ALCOHOL IN SOAP MAKING.

SPIRIT FOR SOAP MANUFACTURE; DENATURATION OF—IN AUSTRALIA. Board of Trade J.—A Customs Order (No. 1.687), dated October 18, 1913, issued by the Australian Department of Trade and Customs, states that spirit denatured by the addition of not less than 5 per cent. of purified methyl alcohol may be delivered for use in the manufacture of transparent toilet soap; the denatured spirit to be kept on the manufacturers' premises under Customs seal, and added to the soap stock, as required, under the supervision of an Officer. The purified methyl alcohol must conform to the following standard:—(1) It should be colorless and perfectly clear. (2) Sp. gr. at 60 degs. F. not more than 0.800. (3) It should be miscible with distilled water in any proportion. (4) Not more than ½ c.c. of acetone oils should separate when tested in the prescribed manner. (5) When distilled, at least 95 per cent. by volume should have passed over at a temperature of 68 degs. C.

NEW PROCESS FOR MAKING SOAP.

MANUFACTURE OF SOAP. C. Billing, 16, Melford Road, Leytonstone, Essex. British Patent 27,572.

This invention relates to the production of a new soap possessing all the qualities of first-class soap and having enhanced antiseptic and detergent properties due to the presence of monoborate of potassium or monoborate of ammonium, or a mixture of them. Attempts have been made to produce a representative boracic soap, but they have failed, because boracic acid and the ordinary borates, being incompatible with soap, may be added to it in a very small percentage, and if this is exceeded double decomposition occurs. In order to produce a representative boracic soap the inventor has found it necessary to prepare a monoborate solution. This preparation is perfectly compatible with soap within a great range of proportions, and the combination of soap with it keeps it in a perfectly stable chemical and commercial condition for unlimited time. Monoborate solution can be made in various ways, but it is preferable to make it directly from boric acid by adding such acid gradually to a solution of the requisite equivalent of caustic potash or potassium carbonate, and boiling until the caustic is only slightly in excess. A satisfactory solution can be made by substituting caustic ammonia or ammonium carbonate wholly or in part for its equivalent of potash. If the soap has been finished neutral or superfatted, the monoborate solution should have a slight excess of caustic alkali, and if the soap has been finished "strong," the solution may be neutral. The solutions for blending with soap which has been finished fairly neutral are made by adding 124 ortho-boric acid (commercial boracic acid) to 126 of 90 per cent. caustic potash or its equivalent of caustic ammonia, and enough water to reduce the solution to about 1.3 sp. gr. (or under or over according to requirements) at 150 degrees F. or thereabouts, for common domestic and laundry soaps. Either solution at the temperature given can be added to soap as it leaves the copper (or, if desired, in the copper) in any quantity to produce a desired result, and if a large quantity, say, 20 per cent. or over, is added, and the soap "opens," the soap can be made perfectly smooth again by working into a relatively small quantity of potassium carbonate. For milled toilet and medicated soaps the solutions should be of a specific gravity of about 1.5 and milled into the soap.

COLOPHONY (ROSIN) IN FATS AND SOAPS.

LEISTE AND STIEPEL, *Seifensieder Zeit.* 1913, No. 46.—The rosin acids of a sodium soap are soluble in acetone and particularly so in acetone containing 2 per cent. water, while the fatty acids are only about 2 per cent. soluble. Upon this fact the authors base their method for the determination of rosin. It must first of all be shown that the sample to be analyzed contains a mixture of rosin and fatty acids. Glycerine cannot be present. 2 g. of fat or 3 g. of soap are weighed in a nickel crucible and dissolved 15-20 cc. of alcohol. It is then neutralized with alcoholic sodium hydrate, using phenolphthalein as an indicator. The mass is then concentrated on an asbestos plate until a slight film forms over it. Then about 10 g. of sharp, granular, ignited sand are stirred in by means of a spatula, the alcohol further evaporated, the mass being constantly stirred and then thoroughly dried in a drying oven. The solvent for the cooled mass is acetone containing 2 per cent. water. It is obtained from acetone dried by ignited sodium sulphate and to which 2 per cent. water is added by volume; 100 cc. are sufficient for extracting the above. The extraction of the rosin soap is conducted by adding 10 cc. of acetone eight times, rubbing the mixture thoroughly with a spatula and decanting. The decanted portions are combined in a beaker and the suspended fatty soaps allowed to separate. The mixture is then filtered into a previously weighed flask and washed several times with the remaining acetone. The solution of rosin soap should show no separation of solid matter after having evaporated to half the volume and allowing to cool. If any separation should occur another filtration and the slightest possible washing is necessary. To complete the analysis, the acetone is com-

pletely evaporated and the mass dried to constant weight in a drying oven. The weight found gives the weight of the rosin soap. In conducting the determination, it is important to dry the mixture of soap and sand thoroughly. The experiments were carried out by using an American rosin. In dealing with potash soaps the fatty acids must be separated and used, as acetone dissolves too great a quantity of these.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 310.)

"The various preparations sold for their tonic, cooling and refreshing effects on the head include cocoanut, rose cantharidine, marrow and castor oil, American bay rum, French eau-de-quinine, and lime juice and glycerine. The native shops, as a rule, do the biggest business in such preparations, especially in cocoanut oil, and many Europeans buy from them."

ITALY.

LEMON CROP.—Consul Alexander W. Weddell, Catania, January 10, says: The last few days in eastern Sicily have been marked by cold weather, corresponding to the general low temperature prevailing throughout Europe. Preceding this was a short but severe period of rain, accompanied and followed by high winds. The damage to the lemon crop now being harvested is thought to be slight, perhaps 5 to 6 per cent. Owing to the dry spell which preceded the weather conditions described above, the fruit for the season of 1913-14 is smaller than and inferior in quality to that of the preceding season. In quantity, as previously reported, the crop will be perhaps 35 per cent. ahead of 1912-13. Because of the inferiority in quality and appearance, rendering the fruit less suitable for exportation, together with an active demand from abroad, the production of essential oil in this season (November 1, 1913, to October 31, 1914) will be 30 to 40 per cent. more than in the preceding season.

The cold weather in California in the winter of 1912-13, with resulting damage to the American crop, has without doubt been an important factor in the increased movement of lemons from Catania for 1913, January 1 to December 31. The exact figures of this abnormal increase in 1913 over the calendar year 1912 are as follows:

	1912.	1913.	Increase.
Boxes	117,320	476,712	359,392
Value	\$254,332	\$1,447,514	\$1,193,182

It is perhaps a little early to make any predictions concerning the Verdelli lemons (those which are gathered in June). Present prospects, however, are excellent.

OLIVES.—The Government's final figure for the olive crop in Sicily for 1913 is 196,300 tons, against 60,100 tons in 1912.

TURKEY.

OLIVE OIL CROP.—Vice Consul General John W. Dye, Smyrna, Turkey, says: Present prospects for olive oil in this district are very satisfactory as to both quantity and quality. The present season is, for most producing centers, the year of full crop, and the olive trees have been favored with exceptionally good weather, especially at the maturing period, so that the olive is sound, substantial, and free from disease. The latest estimates (December 1, 1913) for the present season are 66,000 tuns (tun equals 252 gallons).

The Balkan war will affect the olive oil trade of Smyrna to a certain extent, in view of the occupation of the island of Mitylene by the Greeks. Oil from Mitylene, while under Turkish domination, paid no duty, while now under the present status of the island it will have to pay a duty of 11 per cent. ad valorem. Previously, the bulk of Mitylene oil was imported into Smyrna principally for local soap making and for exportation. The result will be decreased supplies of oil in Smyrna and direct shipments from Mitylene. The declared value of exports to the United States in 1912 was \$109,750; and in the first 11 months of 1913 the exports amounted to \$35,375.

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